

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1973

Established 1887

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	70 P.
Belgium	11 S.	Luxembourg	14 L.F.
Denmark	2.25 S.	Norway	12 S.
France	1.40 F.	Netherlands	1 F.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	9 Esc.
Greece	16 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
India	Rs. 3.75	Sweden	25 S.Kr.
Iran	25 Rials	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Italy	1.20 Lira	Turkey	1.45 Liras
Japan	137 Yen	Yugoslavia	60 D.

THREE FORECAST - PARIS:
1-47 (24-14). Tomorrow, Fair.
7-11 (24-16). LONDON: Fair.
8). Tomorrow, Showers. Taster.
17-19). CHAMBERLAIN: Smooth.
20-22 (26-13). NEW YORK:
23 (22-15). Yesterday: 12-15.

AL WEATHER - PAGE 2



TALKS—Argentine President Hector Campora and his wife taking leave of ex-President Carlos Menem after meeting at latter's home Saturday.

his Leadership

Makes Campora Come in During Madrid Visit

June 17 (Reuters). Argentine President Hector Campora, due to return home after 18 years in exile, left indications during his visit to Madrid that he still leads a movement of his leadership.

Moncloa Palace, where they are staying, to Mr. Peron's villa, where the ex-dictator has lived in exile for nearly 15 years.

He did so in full on his way to the villa where both he and his wife were greeted by Peron's daughter, Mrs. Peron, and her husband, Mr. Peron.

Washington, June 17 (AP).—The administration will make its Phase-4 system of wage-price controls tough enough to prevent another price explosion after the 60-day freeze expires, the President's chief economic adviser said today.

Japan by Series of Earthquakes
June 17 (Reuters).—A series of earthquakes swept across Japan today, with 16 persons killed and 300 homes destroyed.

Washington, June 17 (AP).—The administration will make its Phase-4 system of wage-price controls tough enough to prevent another price explosion after the 60-day freeze expires, the President's chief economic adviser said today.

Dean Gives 'Different' Testimony Senate Lawyers Open Questioning

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A Senate investigator said John W. Dean Jr. gave answers "quite different from any public testimony given so far" in five hours behind closed doors yesterday.

He said those matters would be dealt with by the committee when it meets with Mr. Dean in another private session tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Dean said Mr. Dean is preparing an opening statement for his public and televised appearance before the committee Tuesday which gives all the information he has supplied in the private questioning.

Washington, June 17 (AP).—The administration will make its Phase-4 system of wage-price controls tough enough to prevent another price explosion after the 60-day freeze expires, the President's chief economic adviser said today.



VIP—Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev arriving at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington on Saturday. At right is U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers and at left, next to Mr. Brezhnev, is the Soviet Ambassador to the U.S., Anatoly Dobrynin.

Will Visit France June 25-27

Brezhnev Arrives Quietly in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 17 (WP).—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev landed at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., yesterday in an unusually restricted arrival ceremony requested by the Russians.

Washington, June 17 (AP).—The administration will make its Phase-4 system of wage-price controls tough enough to prevent another price explosion after the 60-day freeze expires, the President's chief economic adviser said today.

Truce Craft Hit, A Second Shot At Over Red Region

SAIGON, June 17 (AP).—Small-arms ground fire today hit a helicopter carrying truce officials over Viet Cong-held territory in South Vietnam.

Another control helicopter flying nearby also was fired on but both craft landed safely and no casualties were reported.

A Canadian member of the International Commission of Control and Supervision said that a single bullet hit a rotor blade of one of the two helicopters as they flew near An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon.

Col. Dan Loomis, deputy commander of the commission's Canadian military delegation, said that the two helicopters were on a scheduled flight to An Loc when they came under small-arms fire six miles south of the city.

Guarantees Given
Col. Loomis said that the Viet Cong, who control the area around An Loc, had given a safety guarantee to the two helicopters.

"We have subsequently protested vigorously to the Provisional Revolutionary Government and attempted to obtain in writing re-affirmation for the safety of these aircraft to fly back to Bien Hoa," Col. Loomis said.

"The Provisional Revolutionary Government refused to provide the necessary written guarantees for the return flight today but have agreed to meet with our representatives Monday to provide guarantees for the aircraft to return Tuesday."

The helicopters were making their first trip into An Loc since a truce-line was begun operating there April 5.

No Compliance
Neither the Viet Cong nor the Saigon government has complied with flight-protection provisions of the original Vietnam peace signed in Paris on Jan. 27 or the 14-point communiqué signed in Paris Wednesday.

Both documents call for the Joint Military Commission, made up of Saigon and Viet Cong representatives, to agree on safety guarantees for military transport.

La. Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the Saigon command, said that 136 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops had been killed since the Paris provisions to strengthen the cease-fire began at noon Friday.

He listed government losses as 83 killed, 68 missing and 183 wounded. Col. Hien also reported that 11 civilians had been killed and 23 wounded.

The Viet Cong said that it had heard of military violations by the Saigon government, but the Communists' chief delegate to the Joint Military Commission, Maj. Gen. Hoang Anh Tuan, said that "it is still too soon to appraise the situation."

Viet Cong Optimism
Speaking at the weekly press conference held by the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, Gen. Tuan said that he expected that the new cease-fire "will be effective."

Despite Gen. Tuan's optimism, the failure of the field commanders of the two sides to meet yesterday, as required by the communiqué, was widely regarded here as a clear indication that the provisions of the communiqué might not be much more effective than those of the Paris peace agreement last January.

The South Vietnamese have opposed any contact between their officers and the Viet Cong, apparently out of fear that such meetings might lead to widespread fraternization and possibly imply recognition of the Communist government.

Washington, June 17 (AP).—U.S. Defense Department officials said yesterday only two American airmen were missing in action in Cambodia—disputing a report by the North Vietnamese news agency that Cambodian guerrillas were holding 15 prisoners.

The two airmen missing were downed in May, they said, and added that there had been no U.S. planes lost since then.

In another development, the State Department said that Emmet Kay, a civilian pilot working in Laos for a firm on a CIA contract, has become the first confirmed American prisoner of the Communists since the Vietnam cease-fire.

A State Department spokesman said on Friday that Mr. Kay was ferrying several Laotians in a small propeller plane on May 7 when he became lost and landed in Communist territory.

Bomb Tonnage Drops
WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—U.S. bombers dropped 53,761 tons of bombs on Cambodia in May, a decrease of about 1,000 tons from April, according to new Pentagon figures.

The Defense Department cut back B-52 attack sorties by about one-third in late May, but officials said then they expected the bomb tonnage to remain at about the same level as before the setback.

The Air Force is sending out about 40 B-52s a day from bases in Thailand and Guam instead of the previous 60 sorties a day. The goal is to save money. The level of sorties by fighter-bombers has not been reduced from an average of about 180 a day.

France Opens Its Missile Sites to Press in Publicity Effort

By Bernard Lavallee
APT, France, June 17 (AP).—Invisible under the fields surrounding farmhouses and vacation villas, the missiles of France's nuclear deterrent stand poised at targets in cities up to 2,000 miles away.

More than 1,200 feet underground, two officers keep a round-the-clock watch on the trigger, activated on orders that can be given only by the French president.

Sensitive to growing criticism of the cost, environmental damage and reputed futility of the French nuclear strike force, military commanders recently took a group of newsmen on a tour of the granite rock of the Albiion missile base above this small town 40 miles north of Marseilles.

It was the first time the underground launching site of 18 medium-range nuclear missiles had been opened to the press.

The base commander, Gen. Jean-Claude Couderc, disclosed that the government recently decided to continue construction work on a further ring of missiles for economy reasons after the 1969 strikes and riots.

France's nuclear deterrent stands poised at targets in cities up to 2,000 miles away.

More than 1,200 feet underground, two officers keep a round-the-clock watch on the trigger, activated on orders that can be given only by the French president.

Sensitive to growing criticism of the cost, environmental damage and reputed futility of the French nuclear strike force, military commanders recently took a group of newsmen on a tour of the granite rock of the Albiion missile base above this small town 40 miles north of Marseilles.

It was the first time the underground launching site of 18 medium-range nuclear missiles had been opened to the press.

The base commander, Gen. Jean-Claude Couderc, disclosed that the government recently decided to continue construction work on a further ring of missiles for economy reasons after the 1969 strikes and riots.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS
Always from the latest collections.
Tax Free. Fastidious alterations.
13 Rue La Vieille (18)
CABESSA Mr. Ch. Eys. ELX 44-17
4th floor on the left
(open every day, except Sundays)

the fabulous Faubourg St-Honoré

Street No.
MERENLENDER 3
(Old Floor)
Leather & Suede
for Men & Women

JAEGER 5
Women's Ready-to-Wear

RAYNE 6
Luxury Shoes

CHARLES JOURDAN 12
Fashion Shoes

GUCCI 27
Quality Leather Goods

Willy Rizzo 38
Contemporary Furniture

MARIE MARTINE 50
Fashion Boutique

Rey 54
Ready-to-Wear

JEAN ETE 70
Watchmaker Jeweler

Co. Française de l'Orfèvre et la Chine 82
Gifts From China

Mc DOUGLAS 155
Suede/Leather Fashion



Dean Gives 'Different' Testimony at Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)
1971, was aimed at obtaining "personality" files to help the government's prosecution of Mr. Ellsberg, charged with theft and public disclosure of secret Pentagon papers on the history of the U.S. involvement in the Indochina war.

Mr. Krogh was part of a White House team created to discover and end leaks of secret information from the Nixon administration to the press. He was assigned to investigate Mr. Ellsberg after the Pentagon papers were published in The New York Times, but Mr. Nixon, in a statement last month, denied any advance knowledge of the break-in at the psychiatrist's office.

In another development The Washington Post said yesterday that an aide to former White

House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman plans to tell the Senate Watergate committee that Mr. Haldeman was sent advance word of the Watergate break-in and bugging.

The Post said that the aide, Gordon Strachan, will testify to the committee that everything Mr. Haldeman told him he also told Mr. Haldeman.

Mr. Magruder testified before the committee last week that he kept Mr. Strachan fully briefed either by telephone or by documents during each stage of the Watergate operation. He added that he assumed Mr. Strachan passed all the information to Mr. Haldeman.

Mr. Magruder was deputy director of Mr. Nixon's re-election committee at the time of the break-in.

In other developments:
● Mr. Haldeman's attorney denied Friday that the former White House chief of staff had learned of the Watergate cover-up plot in January at a meeting with Mr. Magruder.

The lawyer, John J. Wilson, said an appointment diary, in which Mr. Haldeman's secretary had noted everyone who went through his door, would show that he had not met with Mr. Magruder until Feb. 14.

The session dealt with a "government job for Mr. Magruder," Mr. Wilson asserted, and it was not until late in March, when Mr. Nixon had reopened the Watergate investigation, that Mr. Magruder indicated a cover-up had in fact occurred.

Mr. Haldeman himself could not be reached for comment, but

Mr. Wilson's statements on his behalf were essentially the same as those made under oath by the former presidential adviser in pretrial testimony last month.
● A Federal judge in Seattle said yesterday that former presidential adviser John D. Ehrlichman asked him in late 1970 to head a White House committee on domestic intelligence.

Judge Morell E. Sharp said he turned down the offer after discovering to his surprise that the committee's existence was to be kept secret.

"I was not about to participate in a secret activity," he said. "I was happy to turn my efforts elsewhere."

He said he understood that the committee was later created not as an arm of the White House but as an adjunct of the Justice Department's recently abolished Internal Security Division.

Got New Post

The Nixon administration subsequently appointed Mr. Sharp as federal judge for the Western District of Washington State. He was a state supreme court justice when approached by Mr. Ehrlichman.

Judge Sharp said he withdrew his name from consideration for the committee post at a White House meeting in late January, 1971, with Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Haldeman, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Mr. Dean and "maybe" Robert C. Marland, then assistant attorney general in charge of the Internal Security Division.

Mr. Nixon said last month that an Intelligence Evaluation Committee, the group which Judge Sharp was asked to head, was created in December, 1970, "to improve coordination among the intelligence community and to prepare evaluation and estimates of domestic intelligence."

About 2,500 persons demonstrated against Mr. Nixon on the first anniversary of the Watergate break-in march yesterday from the now famous complex in Foggy Bottom to the White House and the Justice Department.

Demonstrators were mostly white and young. They marched under the banners of several left-wing groups and such umbrella organizations as the National Peace Action Coalition and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, which marshaled tens and even hundreds of thousands here in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Thieu Opposition Mounts Feeble Bid for Senate

SAIGON, June 17 (WP)—South Vietnam's feeble political opposition mounted only a minor challenge to President Nguyen Van Thieu today as candidates lists closed for the Aug. 26 Senate elections.

As expected, two full slates of candidates were entered, against what appears to be token opposition. Restrictions built into the election law, the country's diminished political turbulence and a feeling that a negotiated settlement with the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front may make the Senate contest irrelevant were cited by observers as the reasons why this election is not producing the political brawls of other years.

The Senate has been the only governmental institution in the country to retain any independence from Mr. Thieu.

Thirty-one of the 60 seats are up this year. Because of the way the election is run, Mr. Thieu's supporters are expected to win them all, which, when added to the other pro-government members, will give them a large majority.

French Gang Killing Seen

LYONS, France, June 17 (Reuters)—A suspected French gangland leader was killed here Friday in what police believe was the latest incident in a gang war. The victim was 50-year-old Jean Augé, a wartime Resistance hero, who was shot 11 times.

France Opens Missile Sites To Press in Publicity Effort

(Continued from Page 1)
tenance base covers 1,000 acres and contains no missiles.

"There were some protests from the local population, but we first moved here in 1966, but now people have noted that their environment is practically unchanged," Gen. Couderc said. "Besides, the presence of 2,100 military men has revived local business."

Pacific Tests

The first unit became operational in 1971 and the second a year later. The nuclear tests conducted by France in the Pacific are said to be aimed at miniaturizing the atom bomb and testing a hydrogen bomb.

The missiles at the Albion base are aimed at potential enemy targets—said to be cities—by a series of secret number codes. The officers in charge of the trigger do not know what the targets are and cannot stop a



THE WAR GOES ON—Cambodian soldiers carrying wounded buddy through a swampy area south of Phnom Penh.

Copter Carrying Truce Unit Hit Over Viet Cong Territory

(Continued from Page 1)

munists' legitimacy. The original Paris accord had also called for the local commanders to meet as a method to help stop hostilities.

North Vietnam accused the Saigon government of lying about cease-fire violations blamed on the Viet Cong "as pretexts for rejecting urgent demands of the people that conform with the Paris agreement."

The charge was broadcast by Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency.

The Peking-based Cambodian government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk declared in Paris it would not accept a peace settlement imposed by the United States and North Vietnam. The communiqué was issued by a representative of the Royal Government of National Union.

Meanwhile, in Cambodia, gov-

ernment infantry troops, supported by fire from an American airplane today recaptured a key crossroads village 13 miles west of Phnom Penh.

Thnal Totung, at the intersection of rural Highway 28 and national Highway 4 from Phnom Penh to the seaport of Kompong Som, was overrun Wednesday. No casualties were reported during the recapture.

Tough Curbs For Phase-4

(Continued from Page 1)

learn the shape of Phase-4 well before the freeze expires. He said the experience of the first freeze should make the job of designing new controls easier.

Asked if it is possible that the freeze could be shorter than 60 days, he said, "I don't think that is likely. If it is, it will be not much more than a few days shorter than 60."

He conceded that the President's decision to move toward controls on the export of agricultural products, such as wheat and soybeans, could have an adverse impact on the balance of payments. He said he does not think the impact will be large.

The Cost of Living Council was put in charge of developing the Phase-4 program.

The council said it expects that price rollbacks will be ordered in seven to nine industries as a result of intensive audits by the Internal Revenue Service of companies suspected of illegally boosting prices during Phase-3.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, because of possible international repercussions, immediately applied for an exemption for the foreign airlines, especially since U.S. airlines traveling the North Atlantic had been granted a 5 percent fare increase on June 1.

2 of 3 Polled See Nixon Role In Watergate

PRINCETON, N.J., June 17 (UPI)—The reaction of the American public to Watergate, as of early June, is summed up as follows by the Gallup Poll:

● Two of every three Americans in the latest survey believe that President Nixon was involved, to at least some degree, in the Watergate affair.

● At the same time, approximately half of all persons dismiss the Watergate affair as "just politics—the kind of thing that both parties engage in," although a sharply increasing number believe it is a "very serious matter," revealing corruption in the Nixon administration.

Views on the extent of Mr. Nixon's involvement depend in considerable measure on one's political affiliation. For example, only 3 percent of Republicans say Mr. Nixon planned the bugging from the beginning, compared to 14 percent of Democrats. Correspondingly, at the other extreme, 37 percent of Republicans say Mr. Nixon had no knowledge of the incident, while a far smaller proportion of Democrats (9 percent) hold this view.

The latest findings show a sharp increase since an early April survey in the percentage of Americans who feel that Watergate is a very serious matter. Three in 10 held this view in April, while nearly one-half (47 percent) do so in the latest survey.

U.S. Arrive By Brezhnev Kept Sub

Coverage Restr.
Main Welcome

(Continued from Page 1)

portant landmark in the Soviet-American relationship. The fact that the scandal is dominant in country and that the summit is being taken by most Americans, of the Soviet name called Mr. Brezhnev's:

There is no question that the Nixon administration regards the meeting as an international event so Nixon's second term.

The Nixon-Brezhnev Washington at Camp later at San Clemente week will range over world issue. The most discussions will be on the present second negotiations for development limitation on nuclear weapons, and the of American-Soviet to Soviet natural gas as sources with U.S. technology through Brezhnev calls "a scale economic relations."

Jewish Emigration

At Camp David Mr. was far out of range tests by 3,000 persons today over U.S. Soviet Jews to end dispute has released Capitol Hill with relative demands to "tariff changes and would free the flow U.S.-Soviet trade, Soviet Union permit all barriers to such a

Accompanying Mr. Washington were Soviet Minister Andrei A. Foreign Trade Minister Frollov and other officials. Mrs. Brezhnev the visit.

Three II-62 jets 1 Soviet party to the area, one carrying officials, another carry and a third supplies ment.

Dean started just Brezhnev landed, but 13 minutes his pay Andrews the shower enough to permit a money. In addition exchange with American Russian schoolgirl in the Washington at red neckerchiefs and their hair, dashed up to present bouquets of flowers to Mr. Brezhnev.

Coverage Contr

Extraordinary security, and unprecedented news coverage on Nixon's visit to the States became the do of news interest. Soviet officials had been virtually an upsurge, so that public would focus on Mr. official welcome from All photographic coverage of the barred and the Am officially was put three reporters—two from Reuters, United national and the Star-News. The was independently placed porter on the arrival.

Photography was restricted to the press of the official Russian took many of the Americans, cameras were under vice scrutiny.

Mr. Brezhnev's visit contrast to the tense blustery predecessor, Khrushchev, 14 years changes in protocol, personalities, however, ington visits of Mr. Khrushchev in least significant his tions of the transfer.

In the interven particularly in the 13 Mr. Nixon's sum Moscow, the United the Soviet Union, b their relationship, and Moscow have open hostility to carry, reinforcing the developing web o economic, scientific ties that was unique chill of the cold w Tensions have m ed, as the demonstrators ington and scheduled around the United Mr. Brezhnev's visit But the United St Soviet Union, while nuclear-armed globe have established a conducting inter-

Measles Kill

STURT, Turkey, J—Health officials r—and medical suppl southeastern St combat a province epidemic, authorities said that 36 perso

Now Pan Am and Allegheny have got together to offer you 150 destinations in North America.

Sure, Pan Am still flies to all its usual places, round the world, east coast and the west coast of America.

But just recently Pan Am's world has got bigger still: because now, when you land at Pan Am's new terminal at Kennedy Airport, New York, Allegheny is there, waiting to fly you up and onwards.

Pan Am and Allegheny are now both under

one roof. When you're through Pan Am's customs, Allegheny's departure gates are close by. In addition to New York there are excellent connections at our other east coast gateways, where Allegheny can take you to your destination in 20 states and two Canadian provinces. What could be easier?

Call your travel agent and find out just how easy it is.

ALLEGHENY/PAN AM

Le Louvre, Notre-Dame, l'Arc de Triomphe and...

L'ARCADE CHAUMET

The most beautifully imaginative jewels and objets d'art in Paris - 12 PLACE VENDÔME

لؤلؤ و جواهر

Phones Skylab, Salutes Naut Ingenuity in Space

NTER, Houston, —President Nixon telephone chat with crew this morning astronauts' record held.

told the mission Capt. Charles at the crew's per- "that man still

we were difficulties, of man in space is

attered," the Pres- "You have made us

ad said that the 30 coming back to

t in California at Mr. Nixon said, ave splashed down, in come up to San

say hello." am chief said that s would be delight- not the first time

d, Lt. Comdr. Joseph and Comdr. Paul J. heduled to equal the nee record at 0722 row, matching the days, 18 hours, and established by So- uts on Soyuz-11 in sian specimen were e-entry reportedly leaked or burst the first time

of Nixon has tele-

phoned, enter space. In 1969, he talked with Apollo-11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., the first men on the moon, as they stepped on the lunar surface.

Yesterday, the Skylab-1 crew members crawled back into their command ship to practice for their return to earth, where they will splash down in the Pacific Ocean, about 700 miles south-west of San Diego.

Mission Control experts partici- pated in what an official said was "the first in-flight practice of re-entry." The drill involved essentially a rehearsal of synchro- touching procedures that will be required as the astronauts undock their Apollo delivery vehicle from the house-size orbiting laboratory.

During the rehearsal, a flare exploded on the sun for the second day in a row, but Skylab was on the opposite side of the earth from the sun and did not photo- graph the flare.

The astronauts' photographs of a solar flare Friday—the first photos of such an event by men in space—have been called "very significant" in the study of solar physics.

When the astronauts awoke early yesterday, their 234 day in a 28-day mission, Capt. Conrad asked Mission Control how far they had traveled in their orbit 275 miles from earth.

Joke Follows Joke

"You haven't been putting ticks on the wall?" asked astronaut Richard Truly, a capsule commu- nicator in Mission Control.

"I started," joked Capt. Con- rad, "but ran out of wall space on my bedroom wall."

"As of 8 a.m. today," the com- munication said, "you have spent 22 days in orbit, completed 317 revolutions of the earth and traveled 7,848,000 nautical miles."

He calculated that the nautical miles equal 9,028,868 statute miles and added: "At 12 cents a mile you guys each could claim \$1,083,464.30."

"Rog," Capt. Conrad said, going along with the joke, "we'd like to file that claim."

Ride Was Child's Play

ER, Utah, June 17 —Ron Lasley decid- ed the girl next door in his father's car, d on the ignition, car into gear and o the garage, caus- a damage.

and the girl next 4 years old, were 1.

Areas Near Mississippi till Under Floodwaters

RG, Miss., June 17 —Four square miles of land near the Mississippi River are now under floodwaters that is ly to the sea.

flood, last to dry, as these parts

the last big "back- left along the Mis- sippi two months of what Corps of Engineers

ngest, toughest floor

have been a lot Maj. Gen. Charles Vicksburg, who over- flood control from do., to the Gulf of

Valley Rains

i have had a circus if the Ohio Valley t slacked off," he would have been a lves lost. Damages gone to nearly \$8

high water left f muddled lives and nes.

age was estimated at in seven states: Mis- sissippi, Kentucky, Ten- nesses, Mississippi and

time, an estimated s were temporarily

overall view, 2,200 tes and floodwalls or Mississippi from during what Gen. ed as one of its s.

that didn't happen," derick Clarke, head called it.

what they called it or reaches of rivers o in Mississippi or Black in Louisiana.

wracking to people 7, 60, who watched up on him, inch

to the hills

just kept crawling," urr, a lean and an in a straw hat 200-acre farm near 2 bulldozed a levee house. They kept ater wouldn't go no kept crawling. I t it was a lot of



THE GRADUATE—Young man in rather unusual at- tire at Harvard's commencement procession last week.

For CIA Plot in Havana

Johnson Allegedly Saw Killing Of J.F. Kennedy as Reprisal

NEW YORK, June 17 (UPI)—The late President Lyndon B. Johnson believed that President John F. Kennedy was slain in retaliation for a thwarted assas- sination attempt by a Central Intelligence Agency-backed team in Havana, a former Johnson aide said in an article published Fri- day.

In an article published in the Atlantic Monthly, Leo Janos, now a Time magazine correspondent, said that Mr. Johnson told him in a conversation at the LBJ Ranch a few months before he died, "I never believed [Lee Har- vey] Oswald acted alone, although I can accept that he pulled the trigger."

Mr. Janos quoted Mr. Johnson as saying that when he took office after the assassination, he found "a man had been operating a dam- ned Murder, Inc. in the Carib- bean."

Mr. Janos did not quote the late President about the details of the alleged CIA assassination plot in Havana, nor the target of the plot.

Mr. Janos said, however, "A year before Kennedy's death, a CIA-backed assassination team had been picked up in Havana."

Mr. Johnson speculated that the Dallas assassination had been a retaliation for the thwarted attempt, although he could not prove it.

He said Mr. Johnson told him, "after the Warren Commission reported in, I asked [then Attorney General] Ramsey Clark to quietly look into the whole thing."

Only two weeks later, he reported back that he couldn't find anything new.

"I don't understand how I could have been expected to investigate and report back in two weeks on what the Warren Commission had done," Mr. Clark said.

[Tom Johnson, a Texas asso- ciate not related to Lyndon John- son who has served as a spokes- man for the late President's family, said when asked about the article that the President had not discussed any such doubts with him.]

Mr. Janos said that the reason Mr. Johnson did not run for re- election in 1968 was that he be- lieved he would not live through

his term and in 1967 had launch- ed a secret actuarial study on his life expectancy.

"The men in the Johnson fam- ily have a history of dying young," Mr. Johnson told Mr. Janos in 1971. "My daddy was only 62 when he died, and I figured that with my history of heart trouble, I'd never live through another four years. The American people had enough of Presidents dying in office."

Mr. Janos said, "The predic- tion handed to Johnson was that he would die at the age of 64. He did."

Rescuers Rush to Save Four With Little Air in Trapped Sub

KEY WEST, Fla., June 17 (AP)—Four research scientists were trapped in a midget submarine entangled in a fishing net on the seabed 360 feet below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean today, and rescuers raced against a deadline of noon (1800 GMT) tomorrow to free the men before their air supply runs out.

Naval officials first reported that the men had enough air to last them two days, but a spokes- man at the Key West Naval Base said later that the 31-foot-long submarine's designer had "revis- ed the estimate to say the sub- marine will be without life sup- port capability after noon tomor- row."

The Navy man said the de- signer and the crew of the min- i-sub's mother ship, the Sea Diver, had been trying to find a way to resupply the nine-ton min- i-sub with air and vent off carbon dioxide that was building up in its two tiny cabins. "But that has not been successful as yet," The Sea Diver is in radio com- munication with the research sub.

The Navy spokesman said a submarine-rescue ship, the USS Tringa, was on the scene and divers were preparing to examine the trapped vessel to determine if they could cut it loose.

Two other minisubs equipped with arms to hold outboard gear were on their way from West Palm Beach, Fla., in case divers could not do the job.

John Perry, president of Perry Oceanographics Corp., owner of the minisubs, said he had been told that the pilot of the trapped sub was John Pike, a former Perry employee who works for the Harbor Branch Foundation in Port Pierce, Fla. The names of the others aboard were not immediately available.

The Navy spokesman said that a dozen divers from San Diego, Calif., were being flown to the site near American Shoals, 20 miles east of Key West.

It's within our deep-diving capability, but it's very close to the limit," the spokesman said of the research sub. "We'll have to be careful that a diver or an- other submarine doesn't get hung up in the net, too."

The nine-ton vessel was making a study of fish habitats for the Smithsonian Institution when it became tangled in the net soon after submerging this morning.

In Washington, a Smithsonian spokesman said that the min- i-sub is named the Johnson-Sea- Link, after Edwin A. Link, its designer, and J. Seward Johnson, a New Jersey pharmaceutical manufacturer who donated the vessel to the institution in 1971.

Mr. Link, a noted designer of oceanography craft, owns the Sea Diver, the spokesman said. The minisub looks like a helli- copter without blades, he said. It has a six-foot transparent sphere in the front where a pilot and scientific observer sit and a rear compartment for up to three divers, who exit to collect sea life and geological samples.

The finest place to buy the worlds finest watches.

PATEK PHILIPPE ROLEX

IWC-SCHAFFHAUSEN BULOVA-ACCUTRON CORUM

Bahnhofstrasse 31 Corner Bärengrasse, Zürich Tel. (01) 25 88 60 "Under the golden clock"



NAACP Challenges Articles on Progress of U.S. Blacks

By C. Gerald Fraser

NEW YORK, June 17 (NYT).—A magazine article that anger- ed many blacks, especially in academic circles, has been chal- lenged by the NAACP in a rare attack by that group on the American Jewish committee's publication, Commentary.

The No. 2 man of the Na- tional Association for the Ad- vancement of Colored People, John A. Morsell, a sociologist, has criticized the magazine as well as Ben J. Wattenberg and Richard M. Scammon, co-authors of the article, "Black Progress and Liberal Rhetoric," that ap- peared in the April, 1973, Com- mentary.

The authors contended that statistics showed a majority of America's black population is now "middle class" and making "head- way toward satisfying all these traditional middle-class desires."

Conspiracy Charged

Mr. Wattenberg and Mr. Scam- mon also charged "civil rights leaders" with conspiring to keep these developments "secret" for political reasons.

The two authors relied largely on Census Bureau statistics as bases for their contentions. Mr. Scammon directed the U.S. Census Bureau from 1961 to 1969, and Mr. Wattenberg, a former aide to President Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn. and Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., as- sisted in the government's pub- lication in 1967 of "Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States."

In their Commentary article, some of their major points were:

- Income for black families "actually doubled during a single decade" from 1960 to 1970.
- Black family income climbed from 53 percent of white family income in 1961 to 63 percent of white family income in 1971.
- And young black families of the North and West, with husbands and wives working, "earn as much or a trifle more than com- parable whites."
- In 1971, 70 percent of all black teen-agers were in school, 25 percent were at work or at home and only five percent "the hard-core, full-time unemployed."
- The education gap has "nar- rowed considerably." In six years the percentage of blacks in col-

lege has gone from 10 percent in 1965 to 18 percent in 1971.

The authors said: "Civil rights leaders do know what has hap- pened, and even acknowledge it in private; but they have elected as a matter of policy to mute any public acknowledgment or celebration of black accomplish- ments in order to maintain moral and political pressure on the administration and on public opinion."

Mr. Wattenberg and Mr. Scam- mon said that this refusal to con- cede racial progress perpetuates stereotypical images of black poverty, rate and welfare. And the perpetuation of the stereo-

types, they said, prevents white middle-class America from wel- coming blacks "into their hearts, neighborhoods, schools or places of work."

The Response

The NAACP's response, written by Mr. Morsell, was published in that group's magazine, The Crisis, for June-July, 1973.

Mr. Morsell said that the au- thors engaged in "selective statis- tics." He made the following points in rebuttal:

- From 1945 to 1970, the ratio of black family income to white family income has climbed only 4 percentage points. At this rate, Mr. Morsell said, "parity between Negroes and whites will be achieved somewhere around the year 2370."
- The young, non-Southern, black working husband-and-wife families attained parity with whites because their combined income is compared to single wage-earner white families.
- The dollar gap between

blacks and whites is increasing. And the more education a black has, the greater the income gap between the black and the white of equal educational status.

Mr. Morsell, the NAACP's as- sistant executive director, said the two authors ignored the "psycho- logical impact of continuing dis- parities in employment, income, housing and general well-being upon the attitude of black Amer- icans."

He denied that "Negro leaders" make light of achievements. "So much remains that is evil," Mr. Morsell said, "that we cannot slacken the pace of our protest the merest fraction."

Punjab Heat Kills 33

LAHORE, Pakistan, June 17 (Reuters).—Fourteen persons have died of heatstroke in the Punjab region in 48 hours, bringing the two-week death toll in the con- tinuing heat wave to 33. More than 300 persons have collapsed and have been taken to hospitals.

28 Hurt in 74-Car Wreck

TORONTO, June 17 (AP).—A 74-vehicle pile-up on Highway 401 in northwest Toronto sent 28 per- sons to the hospital yesterday. Vehicles were piled up for about 2 1/2 miles in the center four lanes of the 12-lane expressway.



THIS GOOD FRIEND OF JACK DANIEL'S calls it the Tennessee cognac. It reminds us that our founder, Jack Daniel, saw it that way too.

Jack Daniel always mellowed his whiskey by seeping it through 12 feet of hard maple charcoal before aging. The result was a whiskey so smooth that men would sip it straight, as if it were cognac. So, Jack Daniel called his whiskey Tennessee Sipping Whiskey. Today, many people still drink Jack Daniel's in that same old-time way. And most everyone enjoys the mellow taste that also remains unchanged, no matter how they choose to drink it.

You can taste the special difference yourself by asking for Jack Daniel's at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by one of the bars or restaurants listed below.



CHARCOAL MELLOWED DROP BY DROP

BARS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS

FRANCE	GERMANY	Luxemburg	Norfolk
Paris	Berlin	Casino Cecil	Orphanides
Maxim's	Kornblum	Orologio	IRELAND
Maxim's Only Oust	Hilton	Melange	Dublin
Vence	Palace	Grotto dei Pini	Now Jory's Hotel
Hôtel-Restaurant	Rambert	SPAIN	Chelbourne Hotel
du Château St-Martin	Vier Jahreszeiten	Segovia	Russell Hotel
Nice	Atlantic	Restaurante Meson	NETHERLANDS
Hôtel Negresco	München	Casa Duque	The Hague
Hôtel Plaza	Vier Jahreszeiten	Madrid	Hotel Bel Air
Champs	Hilton	Hotel Fenix	Parkehotel
Golf de la Nivelle	Albion	Sala de Fiestas Bocaccio	Yvermède Hotel
Hôtel Arlet Eder	Sharon	Restaurante Zalcad	Jachthuis Bar
St-James-Lux	Bad Nauheim	Navarrada	Volsendam
La Bar Basque	Splebank	Restaurante Fonda Real	Hotel Spander
ITALY	SWITZERLAND	Palma de Mallorca	Schiffel Airport
Roma	Adelboden	Hotel Nacional	Arthur Frenner
Hôtel Cavallotti Hilton	Grand Hotel Nevada	Hotel Nio Palaco	Amsterdam
Excelsior Hotel	Dancing Alte Taverna	Hotel Victoria	Amstel Hotel
Grand Hotel	Bern	Restaurante El Patio	American Hotel
Flora Hotel	Hotel Schweizerhof	Sala de Fiestas Tilos	Victoria Hotel
Bernini Hotel	Hotel Metropole	Hotel Fenix	Krasnaya/Prater
Casini-Augustus Hotel	Blommes	Hotel Seiver	Krasnaya/Prater
Hausler Hotel	Holli Elia	Hotel Seiver	Dicker & Tilis
Hausler Hotel	Dominio	Cala Gran	BELGIUM
Hausler Hotel	Orlando	UNITED KINGDOM	Brussels
Guishana Hotel	Jaar-Bar	London	Club Opera
Gallo Blanco Hotel	Tenise Bar	The Dorchester Hotel	Club du Westbury
Regina Christina Hotel	Taverna	The Connaught Hotel	View of Elytham
Europa Palace Hotel	Lausanne	The Gaiety Pub	Mayfair
Casari Augustus Hotel	Hôtel Beau-Rivage	The Carlton Tower Hotel	Knotke
La Plana Restaurant	Hôtel Continental	Churchill Hotel	Casino Knotke
Canzone del Mare Restaurant	Lausanne-Palace	Hilton Hotel	Aodersham
Gran Caffè Vitorio	Bar du Bours	GREECE	Chateau St. Anne
Asti	Locarno-Murata	Athens	Astoria
Villa Cipriani Hotel	Albergo La Palma su Lac	Athens Hilton	G.S. Motor-Hotel

ome to the
flavor of
Marlboro





LEADER—Amintore Fanfani (center), a former premier and speaker of a Senate, after he was elected secretary-general of Christian Democrats.

Ulster Terrorist Group at Least 2 Catholic Men

June 17 (UPI)—Ireland's newest terrorist group, the Provisional Ulster Fighting Force (PUFF), killed two Catholic men for the second time, police said.

The group said it had killed two men, a 25-year-old man and a 26-year-old man, who were identified as Michael Wilson, brother-in-law of militant leader Tommy Herron, and a man who was shot and killed at the Herron home.

The group said it had killed two men in retaliation for the killing of Michael Wilson, brother-in-law of militant leader Tommy Herron, and a man who was shot and killed at the Herron home.

The group said it had killed two men in retaliation for the killing of Michael Wilson, brother-in-law of militant leader Tommy Herron, and a man who was shot and killed at the Herron home.

Panel Finishes New Scale Dues for Member States

NATIONS, N.Y., June 17 (UPI)—The two Germanys agreed to pay about 8 percent more for their share of the annual UN budget, the UN said today.

The UN said the two Germanys agreed to pay about 8 percent more for their share of the annual UN budget, the UN said today.

UN annual budgeted expenses for the years 1974-76.

The General Assembly is expected to approve membership for the two Germanys this fall. West Germany made its application Friday, three days after the East German request for membership. China had volunteered to pay more after Jan. 1. It replaced the Nationalist Chinese government of Taiwan in the UN by an assembly vote on Oct. 25, 1971.

Fanfani Elected As Secretary of Party in Italy

ROME, June 17 (UPI)—Former Premier Amintore Fanfani today was elected political secretary of the Christian Democratic party, Italy's dominant force.

Mr. Fanfani was chosen by the party's 130-member National Council.

In his new position, Mr. Fanfani, 65, will control the powerful Christian Democratic party machine and have a strong influence on government decisions. He held the party secretaryship once before, 1954-58.

Court Setback On Bonn Treaty

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, June 17 (Reuters)—The West German state of Bavaria yesterday won the first round in its battle to delay the East-West German good neighbor treaty from coming into force, when a constitutional court sitting on the issue rejected one of its judges as biased—at Bavaria's request.

The second chamber of the Constitutional Court, the country's supreme legal authority, declared one of its eight judges, Joachim Rottmann, biased because he has publicly declared himself in favor of the treaty. The court of seven judges will rule tomorrow on the Bavarian request for an injunction against the treaty.

Price Record Expected On 205-Carat Diamond

TOKYO, June 17 (Reuters)—A 205-carat diamond, to be auctioned early next month, is likely to bring a world record price, the equivalent of \$5 million, a Japanese firm said.

The Red Cross Diamond, so called because it was once owned by the British Red Cross Society, will be auctioned here on July 5, the Sankai Business Service Co. announced. The diamond's owner was not identified.

College Fraternities in U.S. Rebound in a Nostalgic Age

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 17 (AP)—Just a few years after predictions of doom for the nation's college fraternities, they seem to be on the way back.

The National Interfraternity Conference says the pledging of new members runs 15 percent during the last half of 1972. At least three reasons are given for the fraternity rebirth—a trend toward nostalgia, economics and a decline in campus activism.

"Fraternities suffered a decline in membership starting in 1969 and continuing through last year," says Jack L. Anson, executive director of the National Interfraternity Conference, which represents more than 4,400 campus chapters and more than 2.5 million fraternity members.

The big membership declines occurred during the days of campus unrest in the 1960s when fraternities, one of the clearest symbols of the old established order, became objects of scorn and suffered dramatic setbacks.

Now, says Mr. Anson, "the general attitude is that it is 'in' to believe in something and to belong to something. The age of nostalgia has a bearing."

Here at Penn State, fraternities offer an additional attraction that they never had before: "They're cheaper than the dorms," says sophomore Steve Ivey, who still lives in a dormitory. "Half my floor last year moved out to fraternities."

But that changed in recent years, with relaxed rules about off-campus living, curfews and dormitory mingling of the sexes. That, and the fraternities' reputation as reactionary groups where sometimes brutal initiation hazing occurred, spelled trouble at Penn State and many other campuses.

Many fraternities on many campuses reacted by modifying, or even eliminating, pledge hazing. On the national level, the situation was similar. Lambda Chi Alpha, with 187 chapters, led the way three years ago when it radically changed its pledging program.

Traditionally, fraternity pledges ranked below the house mascot in the pecking order: They did the dirty work and were usually harassed.

Lambda Chi Alpha did away with all that, but has not eliminated one of the other traditions of fraternity life: the secret codes and Byzantine ceremonies of the "brotherhood."

France to Issue New Silver Coin

PARIS, June 17 (UPI)—France will issue several million new silver coins in 1974, in the form of a 20-franc piece, the Finance Ministry announced yesterday.

Each will contain 30 grams of silver in an alloy and will be the size of an ecu under the reign of Louis XV, 1.8 inches in diameter.

The coins, however, may not see very much circulation. There are currently 40 million 10-franc silver pieces in France but they have been hoarded.

Spanish Prelate Backs Strikers

PAMPLONA, Spain, June 17 (UPI)—The archbishop of this northern Spanish town today sided with workers involved in a major industrial dispute here and called for more effective ways of solving labor conflicts.

The appeal was made in a sermon sent out by the Most Rev. José Mendez to be read in local Roman Catholic churches.

About 20,000 workers stayed away from their jobs here Friday in sympathy with laborers involved in a pay dispute at a car parts factory. Many businesses reopened yesterday.

U.S. Anti-Heroin Campaign Cuts Supplies of Pain-Killers

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Because of the U.S. campaign against growing poppies that yield heroin, a worldwide shortage of the pain-killer codeine could come as early as this fall, says Philip Reed, president of S.B. Fenick & Co., one of three U.S. firms licensed to make codeine from opium obtained from the poppies.

The opium can be turned into morphine and then into either codeine or heroin.

The shortage is threatened because the Nixon administration is paying Turkey \$35 million not to grow poppies at all, even for legal, medical use. Turkey has been one source of legal opium, but also a source of heroin.

The bulk producers met last week in Washington with a government task force reviewing opium policies. They urged the release of some opium from the government's stockpile, which totals about 400 tons, to relieve the short-term problem. The stockpile, plus continuing imports, could take care of U.S. needs for about two years.

Japan's Output Falls

TOKYO, June 17 (AP)—Japan's mining and manufacturing production index in April stood at a seasonally-adjusted 128 (1970 equals 100), down 0.8 percent from March, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported. The decline was the first since July last year, officials said.



Omega's 125th Birthday Contest

How Reader's Digest made a world of difference.

How in the world did Omega launch the world's first worldwide contest—and get a massive global response? Answer: by putting a seven-page advertisement in the Reader's Digest International Editions.

It appeared in 13 languages in 24 editions simultaneously—Omega are very particular about timing—to reach well over 57½ million readers in 150 countries. An immense project on which Reader's Digest worked with Omega from concept to fulfillment.

The Digest's network of 39 offices took on the daunting challenge of devising a competition formula compatible with the niceties of competition laws in every country. These offices also produced translations and almost four million reprints for use at point-of-sale.

Moreover, they handled the hugely gratifying response of no less than 450,000 competition entries! First prize, a trip for two anywhere in the world (or cash equivalent) plus a donation of 100,000 Swiss Francs to be handed over at Montreux to a representative of the humanitarian cause named by the winner.

But the Digest were concerned with much more than these specific responsibilities. They fielded a hand-picked force exclusively assigned to operation "Omega" and they kept Omega posted on every development. No other publication has the resources, contacts and authority to offer this sort of service; communicating with a receptive audience right across the world in the right language.

Result? Agents were delighted, and Omega pronounced the enterprise a resounding success. So, if you have any schemes, large or small, local or global, why not contact the Digest? Just one piece of copy and artwork are all we need to give you the world.



Reader's Digest

IN BRUSSELS

The new Sheraton opens July 1.

The new 31-story Brussels-Sheraton Hotel. In the heart of the fast-growing Manhattan Center. Near the Exhibition Hall and World Trade Center. Only two blocks from Gare du Nord railroad station with frequent trains to international airport.

Glass elevator to an elegant 30th floor discotheque. Rooftop complex with indoor pool, sauna and health club plus outside sun terrace. Five delightful restaurants and four intimate lounges including a fabulous rooftop restaurant and bar.

For immediate reservations, call

U.K. Freefone 2067	London 55.39.11
Amsterdam 23.45.55	Madrid 222.6357
Brussels 12.30.78	Milan 66.00.47
Copenhagen 01/14.35.35	Munich 44.98.11
Düsseldorf 1.46.51	Paris 225.42.53
Frankfurt 29.22.15	Rome 68.66.38
Hamburg 34.24.45	Stockholm 66/14.26.00

Or have your travel agent call.



Brussels-Sheraton Hotel
MANHATTAN CENTER, P.O. BOX 100, 1000 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM. TELEPHONE: 02 34 30 00

Europe and the Superpowers

Mr. Brezhnev comes to a Washington preoccupied with a constitutional crisis—the anniversary of the Watergate break-in is just past, and the investigation into its sources and ramifications will, this week, come closer to the Oval Room than any of the official inquiries have yet ventured. Moreover, most Americans have accepted the fact of Mr. Nixon's diplomatic revolution, signaled by his Peking and Moscow visits, and in the tumult of events, the intensification of self-study that began in the 1960s and has been so greatly stimulated by Watergate, the United States has not yet canvassed all the implications of a relationship with the Soviet Union that has gone beyond détente.

But what of the rest of the world? Does Europe, in particular, take this superpower summit for granted?

Repeated assurances from Washington that there will be no deals behind the backs of America's European partners would seem to suggest the contrary. One of the most tantalizing of postwar questions is whether Roosevelt—or Truman—might have reached agreement with Stalin to carve up the world at a time when few other nations (Britain was the only important exception) could have offered serious resistance. From the standpoint of the United States, such a conclusion to the war against German and Japanese imperialism was politically impracticable, putting all moral considerations aside. In any event, no such effort was made, but the possibility has hung over the world. It played no small part in De Gaulle's attitudes toward Moscow and Washington and is still being warned against, loudly, by Peking.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union now possesses the relative power they

had, say, in the 1950s. Nor is either as eager to assert such power as it does hold as both were in the 1960s. Moreover, some of the most significant steps toward acceptance of things as they are have come from Europe, rather than Moscow or Washington: Chancellor Brandt's Eastern policies, for example. Few on either side of the Atlantic are ready to make the division of Europe between East and West a major bone of contention, to crusade for democracy or for Communism on the Continent.

What Europe may wonder about the Nixon-Brezhnev conferences, therefore, is less a matter of being disturbed about some cataclysmic political bargain than about details of trade and defense—and it is probable that trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union may be worrying more Western European economists than there are NATO soldiers troubled by security problems.

Nobody could regard a trade war between the Common Market and the burgeoning Soviet-American market with equanimity. But trade matters can be worked out to mutual advantage with greater ease than such political problems as plagued Europe in the wake of Hitler's war. There are, after all, some objective standards that can be applied to trade, which is more than one can say for the ideology and nationalism that fire the fury of political questions. To be sure, Marx would argue that the economic issues underlie all the rest. But when economic matters come nakedly to the surface, they can be dealt with on their own terms—it is when they are masked and confused by flags and slogans that they are most dangerous. There is thus more hope than risk for Europe in Mr. Brezhnev's journey to Washington.

Subverting America

If political tyranny ever comes to America, it is likely to arrive not in the guise of some alien ideology such as Communism or Nazism but as a uniquely American way of preserving this country's traditional values. Instead of tyranny being the dramatic culmination of radical protest and revolution, it can come silently, slowly, like fog creeping in "on little cat feet."

The Watergate scandal is a profoundly sinister event because, in so many of its aspects it reflects an authoritarian turn of mind and a ready willingness on the part of those at the highest levels of government to subvert democratic values and practices. Tyranny was not yet a fact, but the drift toward tyranny, toward curtailing and impairing essential freedoms, was well under way until the Watergate scandal alerted the nation to the danger. That is what Sen. Lowell Weicker, Connecticut Republican, had in mind when he referred on the opening day of the Senate hearings to the perpetrators of Watergate as men "who almost stole America."

What would constitute tyranny in the United States? It would involve reducing Congress to a peripheral role in making government policy, discrediting the political opposition, suppressing the more aggressive forms of dissent, intimidating television, radio and the press, staffing the courts with one's own supporters, and centralizing all of the executive power in the hands of the President and his anonymous, totally dependent aides. During his years in office, President Nixon has made discernible progress toward all of these objectives.

There is no evidence that he aspires to dictatorial authority for himself, but there is abundant proof that he seeks to alter the balance between the power of government and the liberties of individual citizens. There is evidence, too, that Mr. Nixon's guiding philosophy is that the ends justify the means. Virtually all the major figures in his political entourage—campaign manager, deputy campaign manager, chief fund raiser, White House counsel, personal attorney, White House staff chief, domestic policy chief, and appointments secretary—have now been implicated in allegedly illegal or unethical behavior. So many gamblers pulling "dirty tricks" cannot be an accident. Their presence in the top level of the Nixon administration reflects a philosophy of ruthless pragmatism.

A lively competition between the two major parties is at the heart of the American political experience. To rig that com-

petition in an election year by trying to "frame" the chairman of the other party, by tapping the telephones, stealing the mail and "bugging" the offices of the opposition politicians, and by sabotaging the campaign activities of opposition candidates and collecting information to blackmail them—to try to rig the outcome of an American election in this despicable fashion is to subvert self-government. It is as subversive as the actions of any Communist agent or Ku Klux Klan lynch mob.

In his testimony before the Senate Watergate committee, Jeb Stuart Magruder explained the ethical basis of the administration's actions on the grounds that public officials had become "somewhat inured" to illegal activity after years of contending with anti-war protesters who violated the law deliberately. But those who openly and peacefully violate the law in obedience to their conscience do so because they believe their moral witnesses will help society to change an unjust law or an unjust policy. Such protesters emulating Gandhi, Thoreau, Martin Luther King and other apostles of civil disobedience are prepared to go to jail for violating the law, even though they think the law is unjust.

Only revolutionaries who want to overthrow society commit violent or terrorist acts and then seek to escape capture and conviction. Civil disobedience casts up some difficult moral and legal questions, but it affords no pretext or justification for government officials and politicians in the governing party to violate the law in secrecy and then cover their misdeeds with perjury. Such misdeeds are not acts of individual conscience; they are expressions of the gangster mentality that typifies every authoritarian political movement.

There are those who find Watergate "boring" and think the media are devoting too much attention to it. But since the dawn of human history, Polynians has always been more popular than Cassandra. What matters is not whether some Americans are weary of the evil tidings of Watergate but how it affects their thinking about their own responsibilities as citizens and about their government and their country. Watergate was a series of crimes and conspiracies against individual liberty, against the democratic electoral process, and against lawful government. Only when the great majority of citizens know the full story of these crimes and conspiracies can the restorative work of reform and renewal begin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

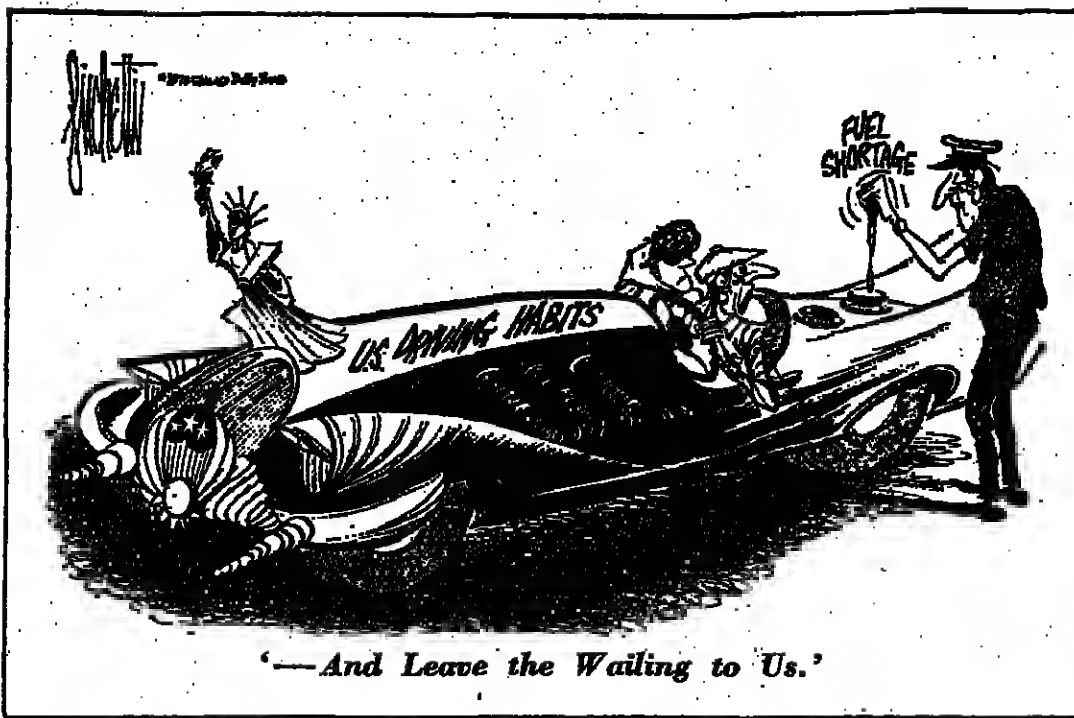
June 18, 1898

PARIS—Despatches from the Herald's special correspondent in the Philippines show that no developments of importance are to be expected until the arrival of the United States troops. The insurgents have obtained complete possession of the Province of Cavite, but they do not feel themselves strong enough to attack Manila unaided. They appear to be carrying out the war in a way that would do credit to any civilized nation.

Fifty Years Ago

June 18, 1923

LONDON—The well-heralded improvements recently announced in the British telephone service met with a severe case of embarrassment when two passengers going from London to Hythe (on the Channel near Folkestone) wanted to telephone to tell friends they were arriving by aeroplane. The call was put in before the plane left the aerodrome, but the aeroplane arrived at the destination five minutes before the call got through.



More Than a Year in Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS—The White House decision to call this "The Year of Europe" for American foreign policy is unfortunate. The slogan implies the "Europe" everyone talks about but which doesn't really exist—a community of Common Market nations with some semblance of unified administration. It also implies that major improvements in relationships between the United States and this community can be accomplished in 1973—not likely.

Henry Kissinger correctly discerns that "in Europe a new generation to whom war and its dislocations are not personal experiences—a new stability for granted. But it is less committed to the unity that made peace possible." Precisely for that reason, little steam has risen in the European unity boiler. Thus, the "Year of Europe" must perforce limit American discussions to bilateral, not multilateral, talks.

This pleases France and the French have been dragging their feet almost since they permitted Britain to enter the European community after years of waiting. Following a referendum to ascertain the French public mood in which President Pompidou fared badly—there has been a retreat part way back to Gaullist disdain for European unity, despite the fact that both Pompidou and his new foreign minister, the astute Michel Jobert, are less than hostile to regional and transatlantic cooperation than De Gaulle.

American Image

This cooling-off period further coincides with negative internal developments in France and the U.S.A. The French president gives the impression of being unwell recently, which could persuade him to abandon any

policy initiatives. French politicians eagerly contesting a possible succession—unlikely to come soon—are battling around the issue of cooperation.

At the same time Watergate has tarnished the American image and encouraged those who would like to diminish association with America. Men like Jean Monnet, father of the European movement, don't think Mr. Nixon will be stripped of his power; but they consider the possibility catastrophic.

In this capital of that embryonic organism known as "Europe," there is a gloomy feeling of breakdown in transatlantic communications and slowdown in European communication, partly caused by the Franco-American gap and by the internal inertia imposed on Washington.

France argues resolutely that the United States is trying to ram down Europe's throat American methods governing transatlantic relations. It complains that Washington is wrong to try and link trade, monetary and defense matters in any negotiation.

But the French themselves employ such linkage when they convene them. Norway plans to acquire French Crotale rockets in exchange for help in bettering commercial arrangements with the Common Market.

It is hoped that disagreements between the United States and France can be narrowed when Jobert visits Washington this month. After all, both Pompidou and his foreign minister are regarded as inherently more pro-American than their predecessors, so no emotional bias is involved.

With respect to this being America's "year" of Europe, many of our European allies resent the

phrase as placing them in the same kind of category as China or Russia, which have also had their "years" on the U.S. political calendar.

More Than a Year

Moreover, it is obvious that a good deal more than a year will be required to get anything substantial done. No basic approach to monetary reform can be accomplished in the next six months, much as everyone would like it. The major international trade negotiations that will start in the autumn are bound to last a long time.

Meanwhile, the mass of dollars accumulated in Europe is bound to hang around like an unmoved ship every time a financial tempest blows across the continent. And there is no little indication that Washington has failed to appoint a new ambassador to the all-important Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development since its last envoy was withdrawn nine months ago.

It is a pity to see the European community losing the momentum stimulated, at least partly, by Britain's entry and appointment as commissioner for external relations of the dynamic Sir Christopher Soames. Winston Churchill's son-in-law, Soames had a good talk with Nixon this spring and is even now engaged in a "European" rather than bilateral negotiation with Iran, a country whose oil the Common Market needs.

But the spirit required to advance Europe toward a real "community" is no longer in evidence. Nor will it be before the United States and France can resolve their mounting disagreements and get both transatlantic and regional machinery again under way.

The Things We Fear the Most

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Brezhnev visit to the United States is a welcome reminder that the things we fear the most in this capital are often the things that never happen.

The last time we had the leader of the Soviet Union in Washington—Khrushchev in 1959—this place was in even more of a tizzy over the possibilities of war with the Communist world than it is now over the Watergate. But now Brezhnev is being welcomed as the President's partner in peace, a welcome diversion from Nixon from war at home over our domestic political scandals.

It is hard to recall the facts and mood of that Khrushchev visit 14 years ago. Gen. Eisenhower was in the White House, worried for years over a Soviet threat to our troops in Berlin, sending more than 100,000 Americans to Lebanon to keep the peace in the Middle East, facing a military confrontation with Communist China over Quemoy and Matsu off Formosa and greeting a Soviet leader who had blithely predicted that Ike's grandchildren would live under socialism because capitalism was a tired old horse that would be "buried" by the superior speed and production of Soviet agricultural and industrial efforts.

Also, just before that Khrushchev visit, the Russians had started the world by putting their Sputnik into orbit and proclaiming that America's long technological lead in the industrial and scientific world was over. Washington wasn't worried about the moral gap at home or the trade gap with Europe or the dollar crisis or the energy crisis at that time, but about the "missile gap," the Moscow-Peking alliance and the threat these posed to the security of Europe, the balance of power in the world and even the danger of nuclear war.

Cold War Voice

Richard Nixon was 46 then, Vice-President of the United States, heir apparent to the sitting President Eisenhower and the most vocal of the anti-Communist cold warriors. But usually facts prevail over opinions, geography is more enduring than ideology, men are changed by the unpredictable events of history; so the world scene is transformed in strange and ironic ways.

Nixon, now at that critical age of 60, when one begins to wonder,

now sees the reconciliation with his old Communist enemies as an imperative of history and as a defense of the Republic—the main things we fear the most in this capital are often the things that never happen.

For the world has changed dramatically in these 14 years between the Khrushchev and the Brezhnev visits to America. Eisenhower's grandson, David, is now married to President Nixon's lovely daughter Julie, and while the American economy is in trouble, Brezhnev has come here, not to "bury" it, but to benefit from

it, not to proclaim Communism's industrial and agricultural superiority, but to trade the undeveloped natural resources of the Soviet Union—with credits from the United States—for the grain of the American prairies and the technological and scientific skills of the American factories and laboratories.

Maybe this is a good deal for the United States and maybe it's not—the technicians and the politicians and philosophers could argue about that, for years—but at least it proves that, between the Khrushchev and Brezhnev visits, the nightmares of one generation are not necessarily the realities of the next.

In Deep Trouble

Washington is in need of this consolation right now. It is in deep trouble with itself over the Watergate—full of self-criticism and self-doubts, living under the dominion of fear as it did during the worst of the cold war in the 1950s, but the chances are that now, as then, the worst of its fears and doubts will pass.

Brezhnev has come here to negotiate with the enduring power of America. Like David Lloyd George in Britain early in this century, and Franklin Roosevelt in the United States during the 1930s, he seems to be thinking about raising the standard of living of his long-suffering people and is turning to Moscow's old adversaries in Germany, Japan and the United States for help.

Nobody who has studied the history of the Soviet Revolution is likely to believe that Brezhnev has abandoned the objectives of the Soviet experiment. But the world is in transition; China has emerged as his opposition in the Communist world; Nixon, Brandt and Tanaka now seem to him to be his potential economic allies.

And the arms race is a barrier to solving his problems at home. For a man in the last half of his 60s, cooperation for the time being must seem more prudent than Khrushchev's threats of confrontation with the United States.

For the moment, Washington is not thinking much about this. It is still thinking about what Dean Rusk said in Berlin, that the Watergate, but the history of this town is that nothing is ever quite as good or as bad as the headlines say at the moment, and in this sense Brezhnev's visit is a consolation.

Letters

Watergate Victims

Men from Mars (Letters, June 1), notwithstanding, the naïve attitude expressed by Mr. Wedel is precisely the attitude which threatens the existence of a free and prosperous United States. The victims of Watergate are the citizens of America and their system of government. The only threat posed by the Watergate investigation is to individuals who have corrupted the system to a point almost beyond repair.

I am certain that even Marxists have sense enough to rid their government of types like Nixon.

RANDOLPH M. OSTROW, Florence.

Advising the President

Under the U.S. system of government the only effective check on the daily exercise of presidential authority is the office of the attorney general of the United States.

When this office is not held by thoroughly trained and independent men the presidential administration is sooner or later in deep trouble.

Both President Harding and President Nixon found to their sorrow that to receive the counsel they badly needed their attorneys general should have been above political bias.

C. D. WINANT, Paris.

An Important Obsession

Watergate: 1 Year (

By William Greider

WASHINGTON—The epic detective story that began a year ago yesterday morning with a third-rate burglary still holds the U.S. government in its suspense, an obsession undiminished by the absolute overload of startling clues.

Very well, Watergate is an important obsession. Let the various processes of inquiry, the prosecutors and the senators and the reporters, work their way toward solving the finite legal question. Who did it? Who goes to jail? Was it the butler? Or the master of the mansion? Given the partisan political implications, these questions carry enormous promise of drama or satisfaction if they are ever clearly answered.

Yet in broader terms, what we already know about the Watergate affair is as dreadful as anything we might still discover. Thanks mainly to the parade of witnesses called before the Senate investigating committee, we can grasp the texture of the crime, if not all of its tangled particulars. What confronts us is the utter normalcy of the participants. They were not criminals "at heart," Gov. Ronald Reagan of California recently insisted, and he is right.

They saw themselves, with evident sincerity, as loyal members of the organization. They were guided by a code of conduct which seemed perfectly reasonable at the time. Only with hindsight does it appear ugly and bizarre to them.

Group-Crime

Watergate was crime-by-the-group. The complexity was so fragmented and compartmentalized, the loyal silence was so general, it is difficult to delineate where responsibility begins and ignorance leaves off. These old-fashioned questions of individual guilt seem strained against the opaque sense of personal ethics which dominated President Nixon's campaign committee and, for that matter, his White House staff. In terms of human behavior, however, the group-crime which led to group-crime is not as aberrant as we would like to think.

Americans don't like to contemplate this quality in their national character. Yet here it is, emerging full blossom at the pinnacle of power. Trim and intelligent young men blur together in our memories, a look-alike group which conformed so smoothly to organize crime. Certainly, the peculiar organizational values which these men followed—the excessive money, the preoccupation with spying—were abnormal. Yet their individual behavior within the organization was not.

What we glimpse in the panorama of Watergate players is an outline of the group ethic which might be closer to reality than the old American creed of rugged individualism. While we still espouse the old ethic, practical experience suggests that in the post-industrial age the man who stands up alone, who sticks his head up, gets it lopped off. He becomes an institutional pariah, an eccentric whom nobody trusts or likes.

These men understood that. The ethical climate inside CREEP, as Sen. Robert Dole (the former Republican national chairman) used to call the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, was best described by Bart Forster, one of the bright young men who got caught in the web.

'Not for Money'

"I did not do it for money," Forster said earnestly. "I did not take a bribe. I did not do it for power. I did not do it for position. I did not do it to hide anything I had done—because I did not think I had done anything."

And yet, on the other hand, there were three or four factors that probably weighed . . . my vanity was appealed to when I was told my name had come up in high councils, and I was an honest man and I made a good appearance and that sort of thing.

"My loyalty was appealed to—the President. It was the heat of the campaign . . .

"And it was, I think, all of those things coupled with what I have found out to be a weakness in my character, quite frankly, to succumb to that pressure, all added up to my tipping over to that side."

Forster or John J. Caulfield or Hugh W. Sloan Jr. or Jeb Stuart Magruder—the casual explanations are fresh echoes of the ethic described nearly a generation ago in "The Organization Man," by William E. White Jr. "When a young man says that he must do what somebody else wants you to do, he states it not

only as a fact of life, but as an accepted, but as a good proposition. The of the group, becoming more a practical reality. Americans, in transform a hindrance in the to a virtue in the new

A new faith, Why sustains people who in large and complex tions, where individual ability is limited, when are molded by large remote authorities: "In the group, as the creativity, a belief in 'me' as the ultimate individual."

Those approximate view the behavior inside Nixon's organization, it leaves the testimony in far. The "team play" was a common expression, particularly to ones, relied heavily on the group, for their and ultimately their values.

The other important is that the Nixon on except perhaps at reaches, did function fragmented parts. member doing his limited knowledge of someone, he is interested in the sense of responsibility consequences.

Another quality of organization is trust. man has great loyalty his own view of the purposes is limited, he relies on the esteem c language, his reflex is to organization and a mysteries.

Magruder knew all cover-up, even helped Yet he did not pause that that strategy it mately damage the more than the truth. ed that the higher at the campaign, he at House would handle it which they thought w the President and I acc position," he said.

The organization x William E. Whyte de caught in the same bl "Every decision the the politics of the versus authority is not a dilemma," Whyte w is not the evils of o life that puzzle him, b beneficence. He is im brotherhood."

Given what they pe limited, personal ch Watergate figures do r some guilt for remain or taking part. It was ed" by the organization McCord put it.

Not Persons

Bernard Barker said tapping forays were taken personally by th this hurt Mr. it would be the main McGovern, to "Mr. McGovern, to impersonal in that as would be when I was barded in World War many and bombed a But that is precisely of ethical conflict. I thought process will determine individual g top—who ordered the ping, who covered it there will still be all ple whose silent or a plicity down below r possible. "The Watc depended on their ad Or on the small g cooperation—like p shredding documents sense of curiosity. Pr of them won't go to cruel sense, that set able. The least an might expect, when b his self-will, is that t function will protect him. function by gate surely only the group for what they think.

Why should this sh in 1973? "The team" ethic, enshrined in recent hi Rusk, when he was a state and the g the chief of the main of reporters for the reporting. "There ge point," Rusk said, question is: "Whose s on?" Now I'm secret of the United States our side." And, the chief of the team against U.S. involvement many revealed the doubts long after the Reinforcing this the-group mentality i dant evidence of v those who have the in virtually every ca figure who rebelled a hook or worse, inability to his orga if his power proved i if the public interest served by his actions

An Important Inter-gate: 1 the Allies Allende cize Him on Members Strike Talks

GO, Chile, June 17
cialists and Communists
ent Salvador Allende's
government criticized
today for meeting with
a two-month-old strike
miners.

parties said in a joint
that the meeting Fri-
highly inadvisable. Mr.
plied that he was "dis-
surprised" at such pub-
an without "a previous
e discussion."

the government's policy
open to dialogue with
ratio opposition and to
icism without vacilla-

pling strike at El Te-
e world's largest under-
pper mine, has deep-
nation's economic crisis.
is and Communists form
one of the Marxist pre-
alition, which has been
Chile for three years.
statement, they told Mr.
hat this is no time "for
and debility."

rotations blocked

parties then took quick
make certain the talks
the government and
ders would not go on.
l commission appointed
esident to negotiate with
ers did not show up at
nted time.

l sources said the major-
e commission, Socialist
munists, had obeyed in-
s from their respective
stay away.

o-hour talk between Mr.
a Socialist, and the strike
showed 48 hours of bloody
a Santiago. A Brazilian
was killed, 76 persons
ured and 49 others were
in street clashes between
sympathizers and demon-
who came out in support
l Teniente workers.

mber of Left Group
ead man was identified
a de Silva, 24, a member
leftist Revolutionary
it, an organization pat-
fter the Cuban workers'

of El Teniente's 12,000
walked out eight weeks
demanded a 41 percent in-
pay. The government,
perates the mine, broke
trations after the strikers
an offer for a one-time
equivalent to about \$240.
al efforts by government
to use scabs to break the
allied.

Technocrats Essential to Regime

Spain's Opus Dei Keeps Its Cabinet Power

By William Tuohy

MADRID, June 17.—The most
controversial organization in
Spain today is a powerful and
sometimes mysterious Catholic
lay group called Opus Dei, "God's
Work."

Critics call it "Octopus Dei," or
the "Holy Mafia," and charge
that it exerts immense influence
in Spanish economic, academic
and political life.

Further, say the critics, it is
an elitist fraternity whose mem-
bers are selected not so much for
religious vocation as for their
wealth, brains and even good
looks.

Such is the pre-eminent position
of Opus Dei that Generalissimo
Francisco Franco's new
premier, Adm. Luis Carrero
Blanco, reshuffled the cabinet in
what was billed as an attempt
to curtail the power of "Opus
Deistas" in the government.

The brilliant foreign minister,
Gregorio Lopez Bravo, an Opus
Dei member, was ousted in favor
of the equally bright planning
chief, Laureano Lopez Roda, who
is also an Opus Deista.

Few political observers believe
that the Opus Dei politicians will
be sidetracked for long, however.
For many of the group's mem-
bers are the "technocrats,"
Spain's new breed of managers

Art Dealer Finds 15 Acquisitions Had Been Stolen

PARIS, June 17 (AP).—An un-
suspecting art dealer who paid
more than two million francs for
15 paintings has discovered that
they came from a stolen collec-
tion, police reported Friday. The
paintings will be returned to the
owner.

The recovered works—including
four Renoirs, one Sisley, one
Leger, one Rouault, two Vla-
mincks, a Van Dongen and three
Boudins—were part of the 31
paintings stolen April 24, 1971,
from the home of industrialist
Albert Lespinasse.

The art dealer, who was not
identified, said that a man came
to sell the paintings one by one.
This man reportedly said that he
got the paintings from an un-
known man, and had turned over
the money he got from the dealer
after deducting an "honest com-
mission."

The dealer offered photographs
of two Boudins to a specialist
who was preparing a catalogue
of the artist's works. The spec-
ialist spotted the paintings as
part of the stolen collection of
Mr. Lespinasse.

who have propelled the country's
economic boom.

Curiously, Opus Dei is attacked
equally vehemently from both the
right and the political left.

Leftist-leaning opposition poli-
ticians, and some liberal clergymen,
claim that Opus Dei mem-
bers have not used their power-
ful positions within the establish-
ment to oppose the reactionary
tendencies of the Franco regime.

The ultra-right, in contrast, be-
lieves that Opus Dei influence is
dangerously liberal.

To Opus Dei followers, it sim-
ply pursues, in the words of its
founder, Msgr. Josemaria Escriva
y Balaguer, "exclusively spiritual
goals," and the "conspiracy
theory" about Opus Dei derives from
"the religious jealousy of some
people, and the political fanatic-
ism of a few. We are not linked
to any country, government,
political movement or ideology."

"Our critics say that we are
a secret organization," Opus Dei
spokesman Manuel Alvarez, a
lawyer, said in the order's Madrid
headquarters.

"We have about 22,000 mem-
bers in Spain and some 60,000
worldwide in 65 countries in-
cluding the United States."

"Basically, we are a secular lay
organization dedicated to putting
Christian principles into every-
day life and work. We don't
proclaim that we are members of
Opus Dei in the sense that we
wear badges to show that we are
good Christians. But we don't
hide it."

"People may think we are
powerful because some of our
members are bankers and govern-
ment officials. True, we had
three members in the last cabi-
net. But the critics never talk
about the thousands of ordinary
workers who are members."

Opus Dei was founded by Msgr.
Escriva, who like the founder of
the Jesuit order, Ignatius Loyola,
is a Basque. In 1928, when the
movement developed in the
University of Madrid during the
political ferment of the time.

Under the anti-clerical repub-
lican government, Opus Dei op-
erated covertly. And some analysts
suggest this contributed to the
order's air of secrecy and intrigue.

In Opus Dei, there are various
categories of membership ranging
from the "numerosi" who like
monks take vows of poverty,
chastity and obedience and live
in communal dwellings, to married
men and women who live at home
and work at normal jobs. Some
"cooperators" can actually be non-
Catholics.

About 2 to 3 percent of the
total membership are priests, Opus
officials say.
New members join by invita-
tion only; older members scout
out likely prospects, sometimes
workers, sometimes intellectuals,

at institutions like the University
of Navarra, founded by Opus Dei.

Women, too, can become mem-
bers, although the men's and
women's sections of the movement
are organized separately.

In 1946, Msgr. Escriva moved
to Rome where, according to
Vatican sources, the top brass of
the Catholic Church was not al-
together happy with the new or-
ganization. Nevertheless, Pope
Pius XII recognized the order.

But even today, sources say, the
Vatican tends to frown on Opus
Dei in Spain because officials
believe, rightly or wrongly, that
the organization is sometimes at
odds with the more liberal prelates
of the Spanish Church, and it
tends to support the regime for
the sake of its own advancement.

While Opus Dei is international,
it remains strongest in Spain.

"In Spain, we do not have polit-
ical parties in the usual sense,"
Mr. Alvarez said, "and perhaps
some of the people who would
have found political outlets in
America or England have joined
our movement."

Opus officials insist that there
is a wide political spectrum among
members, and that the organiza-
tion is not tied to the regime.
They point out that the publisher
of "Madrid," shut down by the
government, is an Opus Deista.
"Politically, we are free to pur-
sue our consciences," Mr. Alvarez
said. "We are only brothers in
matters of faith and spirituality."

Whatever the case, most polit-
ical observers believe that Opus
Dei members will continue to play
an important role in Spain during
the months and years ahead.

"They are simply among the
best qualified people in Spain,"
one political analyst said, "to run
the economy and the country."

© Los Angeles Times.

Frankfurt Police Hold American

FRANKFURT, June 17 (UPI).
Police held an American busi-
nessman, Glenn W. Turner, in cus-
tody today pending a court deci-
sion on a British request that he
be extradited to England.

Mr. Turner, 38, of South Caro-
lina, founded the Dars to Be
Great enterprises and other sales
schemes. Police said they took
him into custody Friday at Frank-
furt airport in response to the
British extradition request.

"Turner is suspected of having
done financial damage through
dubious business methods in sell-
ing goods or in recruitment of
new employees in the United
States, in Britain and in West
Germany," a police statement
said.



Anytime. Anyplace. Anywhere.

The right one

Ride fast. Ride hard. Ride far.
Somewhere just over the horizon, a long cool
Martini & Rossi is waiting for you.
Try its light, bright taste on the rocks.
With soda. With tonic.

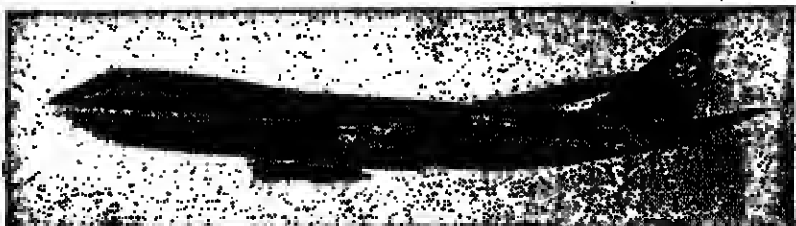
Martini & Rossi
The most beautiful drink in the world.



Let Air Canada fly you their way to the USA

Air Canada's Way?

Via Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver. You see,
for many mid-West and West Coast US cities,
it's actually shorter than flying via New York.
And you change planes in the comparative
peace and quiet of modern Canadian airports.
Result? You could save time.



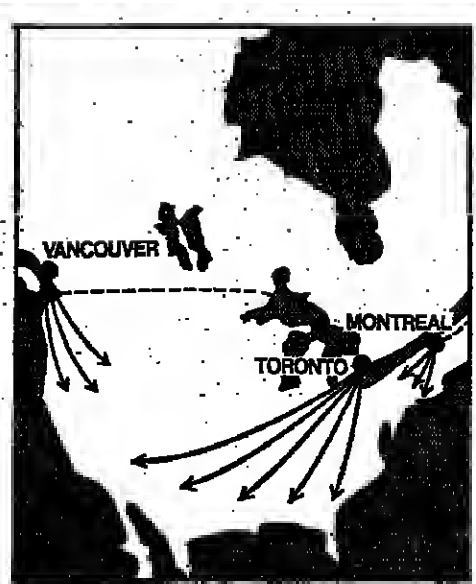
Air Canada's Welcome

Air Canada's welcome means all the attention
and hospitality of Canadian friendliness.
We're the big airline that gives you the service
the little airlines boast about.



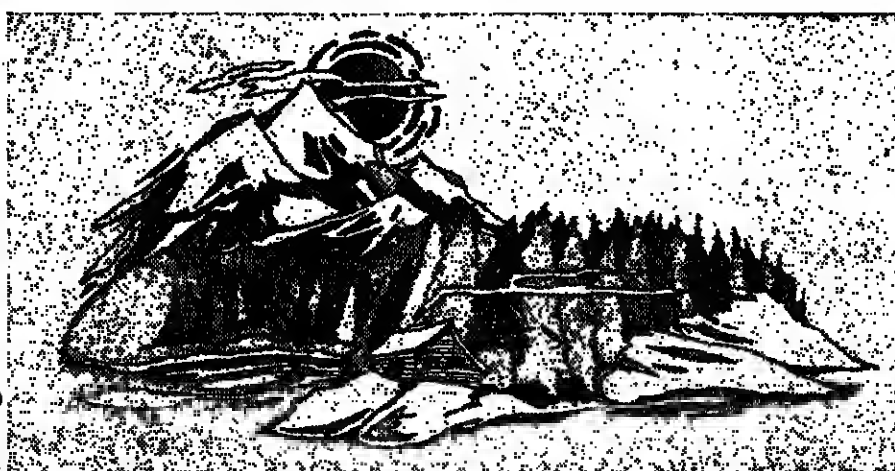
Air Canada's Connections

Once you're in Canada, we
can find you connecting
flights to any of 60 key cities
in the USA, either by
Air Canada or other airlines.



Why not see Canada too!

See a new country and a different aspect of North
America on a stopover in Montreal, Toronto or
Vancouver on your way to the USA. It makes no
difference to the price of your regular fare ticket—
but it certainly makes a difference to your trip!



Next time try Air Canada—
it's the relaxing way
to fly to the USA.

Ask your travel
agent for details.



Flights from: London, Frankfurt, Paris, Zurich,
Vienna, Copenhagen, Brussels, Prague, Moscow, Glasgow and Shannon.

WATERGATE

Some Leading Figures

(The following sketches of Watergate figures and quotes from them were compiled by Bridget Gallagher of The Washington Post.)

Richard Milhous Nixon, 60, President of the United States.

"I will not place the blame on subordinates—on people whose zeal exceeded their judgment, and who may have done wrong in a cause they deeply believed to be right. In any organization, the man at the top must bear the responsibility. That responsibility, therefore, belongs here, in this office. I accept it. And I pledge to you tonight, from this office, that I will do everything in my power to insure that the guilty are brought to justice."

John N. Mitchell, 59, former attorney general, was campaign director of the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CRP) until July 1, when he returned to the New York law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander and Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell is currently under indictment in New York for perjury, conspiracy and obstructing justice in connection with a secret \$200,000 campaign contribution from Robert L. Vesco, allegedly in return for promises that he would arrange meetings for Mr. Vesco with Securities and Exchange Commission officials. Mr. Mitchell has also been accused by Jeb Stuart Magruder and Charles W. Colson of having prior knowledge of the Watergate bugging.

"Let me put it this way for you, that I never approved any bugging plans during any period during the campaign."

Harry Robbins Haldeman, 46, for 20 years advertising executive with J. Walter Thompson Co., was assistant to the President until his resignation April 30. Mr. Haldeman has been accused

of participating in the cover-up of the Watergate case.

"... The meeting of June 23 with the CIA was held at the President's request in the interest of national security. I do not believe there was any intention to 'cover-up' the Watergate."

Maurice H. Stans, 65, formerly a New York investment banker, was secretary of commerce in the first Nixon cabinet and is currently chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President. Mr. Stans is under indictment in New York for perjury, conspiracy and obstructing justice in connection with a secret \$200,000 campaign contribution from Mr. Vesco, allegedly in return for Mr. Stans' intervention in an SEC investigation of Mr. Vesco.

"Because of the complexity of the new law that became effective in the course of the campaign and the vast amount of work that had to be done, there may have been some unintended technical violations by the committee."

John Daniel Ehrlichman, 48, formerly of the Seattle law firm of Hullin, Ehrlichman, Roberts and Hodge, was assistant to the President for domestic affairs until his resignation April 30. President Nixon directed Mr. Ehrlichman to undertake the secret independent investigation of the Pentagon papers which led to the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. "I did not agree with this method of investigation [and instructed them] not to do this again."

Charles Wendell Colson, 41, had been administrative aide to former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, R. Mass., and was special counsel to the President until his resignation in February to return to private law practice. Mr. Colson hired E. Howard Hunt Jr. as a White House consultant, but he

has denied Hunt's testimony that Mr. Colson ordered him to falsify State Department documents.

"It was a mistake on my part. I now realize. But I thought the only way they could nail the President was to make the case that I had masterminded the Watergate. So I built a protective shield around myself. I wanted to be able to say I don't know the first goddam thing about it, because I thought that was the way to protect the President."

Gordon C. Strachan, 39, former associate of the law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander, was assistant to Mr. Haldeman until January 1973, when he became general counsel of the United States Information Agency (USIA) until his resignation on April 30. Mr. Strachan reportedly took \$350,000 from Mr. Haldeman to Frederick LaRue to pay the conspirators after their arrest. He reportedly told a grand jury:

"Whether it was proper or improper, I was asked to return the money, and he asked me to deliver it to him at his home and I did that."

Herbert Warren Kalmbach, 51, partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Kalmbach, De Marco, Knapp and Chillingworth, was President Nixon's personal attorney. Mr. Kalmbach was under investigation by the Watergate grand jury on allegations of obstructing justice by providing money to be used to buy silence of the seven defendants. Mr. Kalmbach has made no public comment, but Mr. Stans, in testimony at the Senate Watergate hearings, stated that Mr. Kalmbach called him last June 29, 12 days after the Watergate break-in, and said:

"I'm here on a special mission, a White House project. I need all the cash I can get. I can't take a check. It must be in cash. This has nothing to do with the campaign. I'm asking for it on



John N. Mitchell



Maurice H. Stans



H. R. Haldeman



John D. Ehrlichman



John W. Dean

high authority.... you will have to trust me that I have cleared it properly."

Richard G. Kleindienst, 49, an Arizona lawyer prominent in Sen. Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign, was deputy attorney general from 1969 until February 1972, when he succeeded Mr. Mitchell as attorney general. He resigned April 30 because of his close personal ties to persons implicated in the Watergate case.

"Fair and impartial enforcement of the law requires that a person who has not had such intimate relationships be the attorney general."

Dwight Lee Chapin, 32, who worked under Mr. Haldeman at the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in Los Angeles, was appointments secretary to the President until his resignation on Feb. 28. Mr. Chapin directed political sabotage activities of Donald Segretti and requested Mr. Kalmbach to pay him. When asked if taxpayers might complain about Mr. Segretti getting a salary for the work he was doing, Mr. Chapin reportedly told a grand jury:

"That's none of their concern. This is private enterprise."

Jeb Stuart Magruder, 38, who had California advertising and

management experience, served successfully as special assistant to the President, campaign chief of staff and deputy director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. Mr. Magruder resigned from his Commerce Department job in April. In secret testimony, Mr. Magruder has implicated both John W. Dean 3d and Mr. Mitchell in the bugging of the Democratic National Headquarters and payoffs to buy the silence of Watergate defendants, as well as confessing his own involvement.

"We basically, as the ground rules we set at the committee, made it clear to all employees they were to carry themselves in a manner which would be of positive nature toward the President, so that there would be nothing embarrassing or illegal that could make the President's re-election difficult."

Egil Krogh Jr., 33, worked briefly for Mr. Ehrlichman in his Seattle law firm and became his deputy at the White House. Mr. Krogh resigned May 9 from his job as under secretary of transportation after taking full responsibility for the burglary of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

"I believed that my decision was dictated inescapably by the vital, national security interest of the United States. I now see that this judgment may well have been in error, though prompted by what was then my highest sense of right."

Frederick LaRue, 44, a wealthy oil man from Jackson, Miss., former White House counsel and special assistant to the director of the Nixon re-election campaign, is under federal grand jury investigation concerning receipt of \$70,000 from funds that financed the Watergate bugging and for obstructing justice in the initial Watergate probe. Mr. LaRue, with Robert Marston, directed the destruction of records at the re-election committee offices that could have connected the committee with Watergate.

Tom Charles Huston, 31, a former national chairman of Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), joined the White House staff as a speech writer, became assistant counsel to the President and later served as the initial project officer on security programs, drawing up a secret 1970 plan for domestic surveillance that included bugging and break-ins. Mr. Huston left the administration in 1971 and returned to Indianapolis, where he practices law.

"A handful of people can't frontally overthrow the government... but if they can engender enough fear, they can generate an atmosphere that will bring out of the woodwork every repressive demagogue in the country. Unless this stuff was stopped, the country was going to fall into the wrong hands."

G. Bradford Cook, 36, practiced corporate and securities law in Chicago for 10 years before joining the SEC. Mr. Cook resigned as SEC chairman in the wake of allegations that he had deleted references to a secret \$200,000 contribution to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President from a commission complaint against Mr. Vesco.

"It was a fairly good conjecture that it had been a political contribution. My policy judgment was that it all would have come out anyway."

Hugh W. Sloan Jr., 32, who had worked for the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and on the White House staff, resigned from his position as treasurer of the re-election finance committee. Mr. Sloan disbursed funds to the Watergate conspirators.

"There was no independent sense of morality there. I mean, if you worked for someone, he was God and whatever the orders were, you did it—and there were damned few who were able to make or willing to make independent judgments."

James Walter McCord Jr., 54, former CIA agent, was serving as security coordinator for the Nixon re-election committee when arrested during the Watergate break-in. He was convicted Jan. 30 on eight counts of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping. McCord told the Senate select committee that he agreed to participate in the Watergate bugging because:

"It was my personal opinion [that] the President of the United States had set into motion this operation."

Donald H. Segretti, 31, worked briefly for the Treasury Department and served as a captain in the Army Judge Advocate

General's Corps. Mr. Segretti, now a California attorney, has been under Justice Department investigation for reportedly directing a campaign of political sabotage on behalf of the Republican party during the 1972 presidential campaign and has been indicted in Florida for distributing a phony letter on the stationery of Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine. Mr. Segretti has not publicly commented on his involvement, but Garry Hultquist, an attorney whom Mr. Segretti tried to recruit, stated:

"[Segretti] said he was trying to develop an organization to prevent a sweep of the Democratic [state] primaries by any one candidate. He said he wanted to get up sources of information inside the Muskie and Humphrey camps."

Ronald L. Ziegler, 33, is a protégé of Mr. Haldeman, for whom he worked at the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in Los Angeles. He is President Nixon's press secretary and was recently given the title of assistant to the President. Mr. Ziegler has taken much of the heat from reporters over the Watergate affair and White House denials.

"This is the operative statement. The way to assess the previous comments is to assess them on the basis that they were made in the information available at the time. The President refers to the fact that there is new material; therefore, this is the operative statement. The others are superfluous."

I. Patrick Gray 3d, 56, a retired Navy captain who worked for Mr. Nixon when he was Vice President, served as assistant attorney general and deputy attorney general. Mr. Gray was named as director of the Republican National Committee's "new majority" campaign for the 1974 elections. Mr. Gray resigned April 24 after reports that he had recruited a group of young people to spy on Democratic campaign headquarters.

"To say that I masterminded a spy ring of kids to spy on [Sen. George] McGovern is ridiculous. It wasn't a mistake or an asset. We were trying to collect information on a radical group as to what they might do in Miami or elsewhere."

David Young, 36, a lawyer, joined the White House in 1970 as an assistant to Henry A. Kissinger's national security staff and was detailed in 1971 to join Mr. Ehrlichman's domestic council. Mr. Young, who had worked with Mr. Krogh in supervising the "plumbers" involved in the burglary of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, was reported to have called the State Department to give clearance for Hunt to see cables. Mr. Young resigned on April 30.

John J. Canfield, 44, spent 10 years on a special New York City police unit that investigates subversives and protects visiting dignitaries. After serving as adviser-consultant on security ar-

rangements for Mr. Nixon 1968 campaign, Mr. Canfield joined the White House to work for Mr. Ehrlichman then Mr. Dean. He resigned his position as a Treasury ment law enforcement officer after he was named by the man who gave him of executive elements.

"I was involved in quasi activity, but I felt that important for me to be a message for the good President."

John Wesley Dean 3d former House Judiciary Committee and Justice Department lawyer, was counsel to the President from 1970 until he was on April 30. Mr. Dean is accused of supervising administration effort to White House involvement in Watergate affair. He stated that he was following the President's orders and that first after he refused a statement taking sole liability for the cover-up, insists he never gave Mr. report that the President Aug. 29 said showed "no this administration," was involved.

"The first I heard of it Report was on the 6 o'clock... Here was a student of the United States assuring the American people the basis of a report the exist."

George Gordon Liddy former FBI agent and anti-congressional candidate, Department official and House assistant to Mr. man, served as counsel Nixon re-election and committees from December to June 28, 1972, when fired. Liddy was convicted of conspiracy, burglary, legal wiretapping, was 5 to serve from 6 years 8 to a maximum of 20 years was fined \$40,000. In 1 was given an additional of up to 6 months for to talk to the Watergate jury.

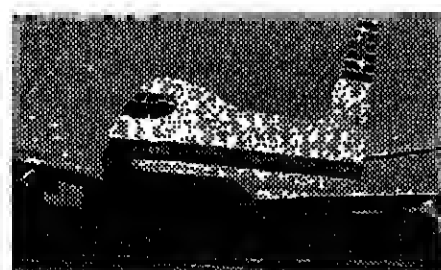
Robert C. Marston, 49, assistant attorney general charge of the Justice Department's Internal Security and political coordinator Nixon re-election committee reportedly directed a va Watergate, "the committee which the committee records were destroyed."

"Anyone who says Marston was investigating knew about the bugging of it."

Bruce Kerkut, 25, a former administrative assistant in Coast office of the J. Thompson advertising, joined the White House, an aide to Mr. Haldeman, a special assistant to the President, Mr. Kerkut has been tied as the man who the contents of Hunt's House safe two days after Watergate break-in and over the contents to Mr. "I am not aware of it."

adviser-consultant on security ar-

in Ireland we make



Bolts for Boelings



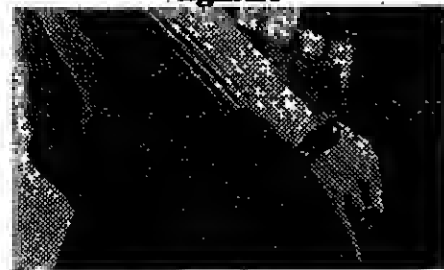
lighters



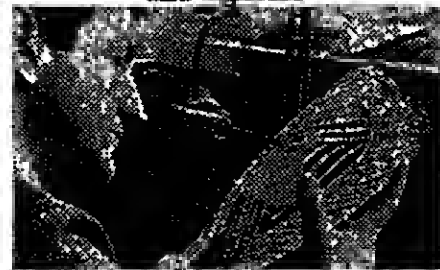
and lighters



arresting gear



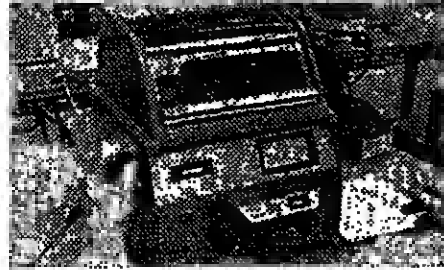
of several kinds



cut glass...



industrial diamonds



and precision balances...



...in assorted sizes

and tax-free profits

No tax whatever for 15 years on export profits. Full duty-free access to the UK market immediately and to other EEC countries by 1978. Non-repayable grants towards land, buildings, new plant and worker training.

For complete information on all aspects of setting up industry in Ireland call Niall Mooney at PARIS, 256 00-49; John O'Sullivan at COLOGNE (0221) 37 31 00; Eoin O'Sullivan at LONDON 01-629 4214 or Connolly Cole at BRUSSELS 12 54 81

IDA Ireland

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Head office: Lansdowne House, Dublin 4, Ireland. London: 28 Bruton Street, London W.1, England. Paris: 45 rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8e, France. Brussels: 77 Rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium. Cologne: 5 Köln-Mönchengladbach 51, Germany. Offices at New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Tokyo, Toronto, Sydney.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Herald Tribune

Subscription Dept., International Herald Tribune, 21, rue de Berli, 75-Paris 7500 PARIS CEDEX 06, FRANCE.

Be a NEW SUBSCRIBER and

Save up to 47% of the newsstand price

Please send me the newspaper by mail for ☐ 3 months ☐ 6 months ☐ 12 months

(Savings up to 47% of the newsstand price)

	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
Austria (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Belgium (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Denmark (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
France (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Germany (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Greece (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Italy (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Japan (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Spain (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Sweden (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Switzerland (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Turkey (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
U.S.A. (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
U.K. (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Other countries (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Canada (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
India (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
South Africa (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
South America (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
West Indies (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00
Other countries (air).....	24.00	48.00	96.00

Please print in block letters.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS OR TO: International Herald Tribune.

THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

ملفاتنا الخاصة

New Content of Geography Is Winning Greater Scholarly Respect

Reinhold
The study of geography conjures up dim recollections of men-of-war facts about the flag, Poland, the length of the Nile and the location of the Zaire.

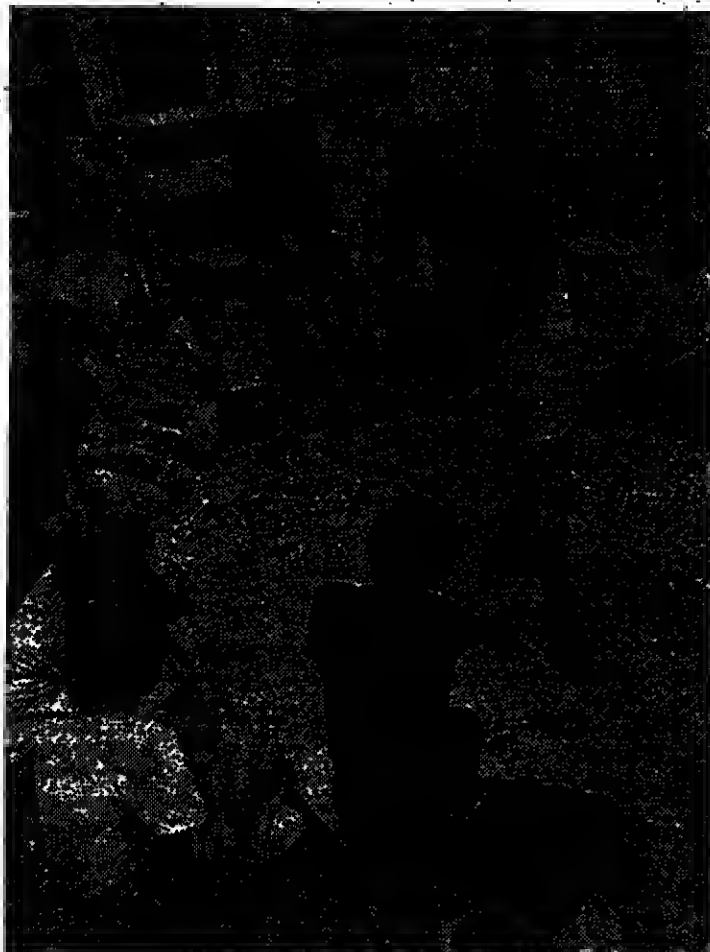
But, which traces its roots to ancient Greece, the study of geography has become a major upheaval of subject matter and subject matter.

In the past, geographers have described a city by its population, crops and climate. Today, the new pre-Association of American Geographers is all about the things that are going on in the world.

Geographers are now seeking to understand the world, not just the things that are going on in the world. They are now seeking to understand the world, not just the things that are going on in the world.

Insights

With the powerful tools of modern social science, the map and the computer are providing new insights into the world. Geographers are now seeking to understand the world, not just the things that are going on in the world.



The Way Forward
A geography class in Worcester, Mass. Students become more involved by walking on an aerial photo of the city. Maps above, drawn by computer as a teaching exercise, show all areas of the world in correct proportions. Variations in the shape are introduced by the computer. Source: Waldo R. Tobler of Michigan University.

covers increasingly far-flung intellectual territory. Never very clear, the boundary lines between geography and such fields as economics, political science, ecology and sociology are now very much blurred.

Indeed, few geographers agree

entirely on a definition of their field. Many would say it deals with the spatial dimension of man's activities, on the earth's surface, but some would demur, arguing that geography is concerned also with the interaction of man and his environment.

Whatever the formal definition, there are few areas of inquiry left untouched by geographers. In the words of Peter Haggett, a leading British geographer: "Geography is a Los Angeles among academic cities in that it spreads over a very large area, it jostles with its neighbors and we have a hard time finding the central business district."

Despite all the changes of the last two decades, geography continues to chafe against its old image. It is still not well accepted at the prestige colleges in the East. Even at Columbia and Dartmouth, none of the Ivy League schools has a geography department. Harvard had one, but abolished it in 1948 under the presidency of James B. Conant, a chemist who held geography in low regard as a science. Two efforts to revive it in some way have failed.

'Kid Stuff'

Moreover, the field suffers from a lingering public notion that it is concerned mainly with teaching children dry facts about strange lands and strange peoples. Prof. Gilbert F. White of the University of Colorado says that almost every time he chats with a businessman on an airplane, the man wonders out loud what a grown man is doing teaching geography.

But there is evidence that this is beginning to change. More and more geographers are called on by government agencies and businesses for advice. And advances in research have already begun to filter down to the college and high school level.

The contrast between the old and the new geography is exemplified by the changes in the textbooks used in introductory college courses.

Typical of the older generation of texts is "Introduction to Geography," by Henry M. Kendall, Robert M. Glendinning and Clifford H. Macpherson, first published in 1951. It is replete with black-and-white photographs of Ceylonese peasants picking tea leaves and Cubans loading sugar cane, and it is flat and dry in approach.

"The subtropical regions, both humid and dry, are areas of many fruits," goes one passage. "In addition to fruits of their own, they have become the home of fruits introduced from the tropics and the mid-latitudes."

In sharp contrast is one of several newer texts, "Geography: A Modern Synthesis," by Mr. Haggett, a professor at the University of Bristol. Published just last year by Harper & Row, it bristles with complex maps and charts and algebraic equations. It embodies many of the new theoretical and "problem-oriented" approaches in its sections on such topics as "spatial sampling," "concentration and dispersal," "flows and network structures," and "mental maps." The book talks not about tea picking in Ceylon but about "settlement change" in the country's rural areas.

Dissemination

In addition, the Commission on College Geography of the geographers' association, with support of the National Science Foundation, circulates special "resource papers" bringing the latest research approaches and findings to the attention of teachers and students. One such paper is "Social Process in the City: Race and Urban Residential Change," by Harold M. Rose, a black geographer at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. It deals with the formation of black slums as a spatial question.

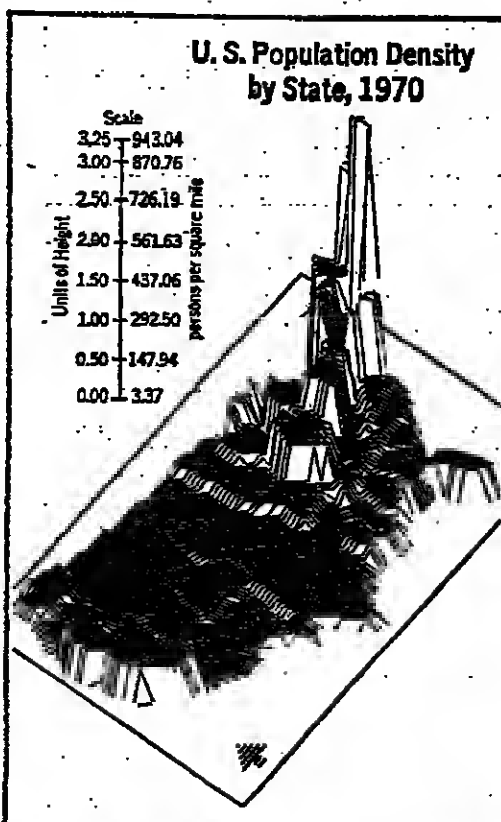
All of this has instilled a new enthusiasm for geography, once considered in some quarters as particularly well-suited for the athlete preoccupied with learning football formations. Geographers report their classes now attract good students, many drawn by the new concern for environmental and urban problems.

From 1963 to 1972, nationwide geography enrollments rose from 404,000 to 747,000 and the annual production of Ph.D.s more than doubled, from 136 to 275.

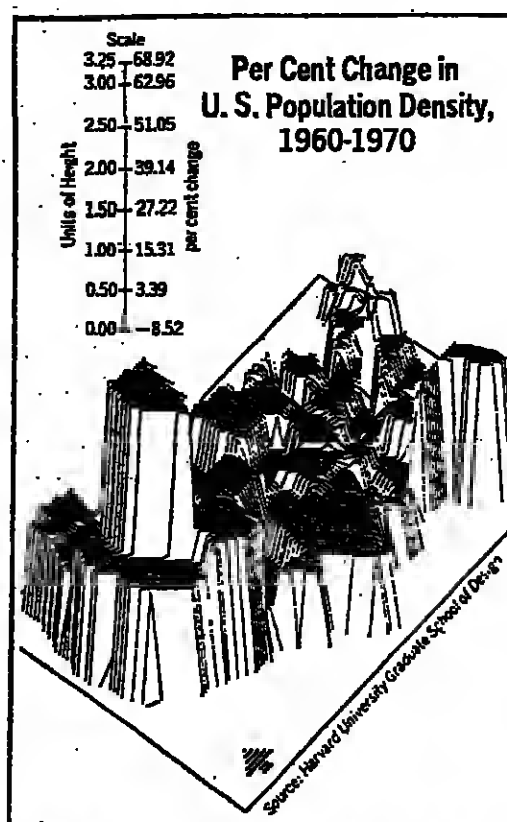
Geography is being revitalized even on the high-school level by the High School Geography Project of the geographers' association. In the curriculum, published by the Macmillan Co., students are asked to apply modern geographical concepts in practical exercises. For example, they may be asked to draw school districts in a hypothetical city, taking into account residential patterns of minority groups, population densities, variations in family income, and location of industrial areas.

Undertaking these changes have been equally dramatic changes on the research front. With the exception of physical geography, which is closer to geology, the disciplines constitutes a social science. And like the other social sciences, geography has recently passed through a "quantitative" phase, led in large part by William L. Garrison, now at the University of Pittsburgh, followed by a backlash against what some call "number crunching."

Much of the new thrust in geography has been in what specialists call "locational analysis," which has come to span the subfields of economic, urban and transportation geography. Locational analysis attempts to analyze



Three-dimensional maps of the United States, drawn by computer from census data, show concentration of population and how it has shifted toward the west in the last decade. Nevada, for example, although lowest area in density, has experienced a heavy growth.



the various economic and other factors that control man's spatial organization. The approach has been marked by both a shift toward theoretical and deductive methods and the use of sophisticated mathematical techniques—aided, of course, by the computer.

One of the most important theories underlying locational analysis is called central place theory. It was developed in 1933 by Walter Christaller, a German geographer, but its significance has been recognized only recently. Mr. Christaller attempted to establish general rules governing the hierarchical relations between hamlets, towns and cities in terms of the services and goods they provide to consumers as an explanation of why certain regularities are often seen in the location of human settlements.

The theory has since been greatly refined, and while still very imperfect it has played a major role in both basic and applied research. Planners in newly developed regions of the world

have used it, for example, to help locate such facilities as administrative centers and hospitals.

Another important research area is "spatial diffusion"—the way people or ideas move through space over a period of time. The planner in this has been Torsten Hagerstrand of the University of Lund in Sweden, who has studied the mechanisms by which innovations spread through a society. He focused on the acceptance by Swedish farmers of a pasture-subsidy program introduced by the government in the late 1920s.

Prof. Hagerstrand set up a grid in which he assigned numbers to represent the probability that individual farmers would be in contact with others. His theory was that the innovation, at first accepted by only a small cluster of farmers, was more likely to spread first to areas in frequent communication with the innovators. Using various sophisticated statistical techniques, he built a mathematical model that was able to simulate closely the actual diffusion.

Diffusion models have also found use in studying migration within cities. Prof. Richard L. Morrill of the University of Washington accurately simulated the expansion of the black ghetto in Seattle over a 20-year period. Geographers say that such models could be useful in testing in advance the consequences of public housing and other policies.

Impact on Maps

Technology has also had a profound impact on the geographers' oldest and main tool, the map. Prof. Waldo Tobler of the University of Michigan and David Bickmore of the Royal College of Art in Britain have been leaders in the use of computers to generate maps. In addition, infrared and other remote sensing devices are allowing geographers to get high-altitude views of the earth never before possible.

The backlash against mathematicalization has generated some different approaches, including an

attempt to inject behavioral factors into geographical research. Typical is an elaborate project to compare the way different societies act to minimize the effect of natural hazards like floods, droughts and earthquakes. The project—funded by the National Science Foundation and directed by Professor White of Colorado, Robert W. Kates of Clark University in Worcester, Mass., and Ian Burton of the University of Toronto—is conducted by teams who interview local residents in 20 different countries after disasters.

There are no firm conclusions yet, but one hypothesis advanced by Prof. Burton is that personal property damage from disasters in advanced countries is often great because residents tend to depend heavily on technological defenses and therefore develop a false sense of security. In poorer countries, he said, people tend to make effective individual adjustments.

Perceptions

Many geographers have come to believe that the way people perceive their environment has a great deal to do with the way they behave. Prof. Peter Gould of Pennsylvania State, for example, specializes in constructing "mental maps." Subjects are asked to rate the "residential desirability" of the various parts of the United States and from this information Mr. Gould can construct contour maps of the country as seen by different groups in different locations. In most areas, the subjects tend to rate the West Coast and the Northeast, along with their local area, as the most desirable. But in Alabama the picture is almost the opposite of the national view. The amount of money that government and other agencies—both here and abroad—are putting into geographical research of this kind is evidence of the field's new-found vigor and respectability.

Even though most prestige schools in the East do not have geography departments, many geographers have found homes in such departments as history, economics and regional planning, to which they bring useful perspective.

But many geographers agree that it will be some time before their field gains equal academic footing. In the words of Prof. White of Colorado: "Geography will have to do a lot more exciting things before that."

e Supertrains of West Europe

Jward C. Burks

RE, (NYT)—A reddish 10 yards long, streaking train at nearly 200 miles an hour in recent tests, is the hope for a new era of high-speed rail passenger service.

Western Europe, from Italy, the national railroads are going forward with new trains and track top speeds ranging from 166 miles an hour by

new super train—five times as fast as the old horsepower—is the "ration" of a series of dy immensely popular. The TGV-001 (mean- ande vitesse, or very it is the prototype of as that the French railroad expects to a new 262-mile line for construction be- and Lyons.

At West German rail say that 166-mile-an- is economically feasible, although oed, equipment and

it speed, and far in they see such devel- tracked air-cushion

ment now being tested TGV-001 and West ST-408 electric loco- example—can use ral city station and will connect to the sed lines outside the

mean that the tre- of building new lines ty built-up city areas ed.

ese, in building their New Tokaido Line, ruct an entirely new ge railroad through f Tokyo and other e the old track was e.

the chances that sely expensive high- is will be more than

would stimulate construction of high-speed track across Western Europe already envisaged by the national railroads.

With all this in mind, and convinced that the fast passenger train is not only viable but absolutely necessary, the International Union of Railways, representing all of the European railroads, called on them to produce their construction plans.

The railroads of France, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Switzerland and Italy then submitted their master plans. They intend, they said, to build 3,150 miles of completely new double-track super-speed rail routes. Nearly 1,700 miles of this trackage, linking up most of Western Europe's big cities, would be completed before 1985. The high-speed lines would be augmented by new rail tunnels through the Alps and between Denmark and Sweden.

Intention, of course, is a long way short of completion. But the railroads have already completed massive construction projects since World War II through their own bond issues. They can carry forward some of the high-speed work in this fashion, too, but they also need additional government commitments, and these are the subject of negotiation now.

Because of these involved negotiations in financing the very costly high-speed projects, the only line presently under construction is in Italy, between Florence and Rome. West Germany's government says that it hopes to get a start this year. France's national railroad is mak-

ing the most advanced tests with an eye toward constructing that new Paris-Lyon line.

Paris-Lyon is France's main rail corridor; comparable to the New York-Washington run, and it leads on to Marseilles, France's second city, on the Mediterranean.

Future super-speed projects include: Paris to Strasbourg; further expansion of lines in Germany, Italy and the Low Countries; a loop around Britain; a Bern-to-Zurich line in Switzerland and two more Alpine tunnels.

Meanwhile, France is presently upgrading the Paris-Bordeaux line, where Europe's fastest trains already operate. The new work will allow 148-mile-an-hour speeds over 90 percent of the distance and cut the running time to four hours.

In addition France has souped up a number of its existing lines by use of turbo trains. Since 1970, "first generation" turbos have been providing service between Paris and Strasbourg at an average speed of more than 75 mph. A Paris-to-Dieppe turbo service was then added. But the major expansion in the popular and reliable turbo service is taking place right now.

The new TGV, or "second generation" turbo, capable of 158 miles an hour, are now running between Lyons and Nantes and between Lyons and Strasbourg. Soon, a Lyons-to-Bordeaux service will be in operation.

And the "big one," the third generation TGV-001, is waiting in the wings to launch France into the super-speed era.



If you're there, we're there.

Wells Fargo Bank

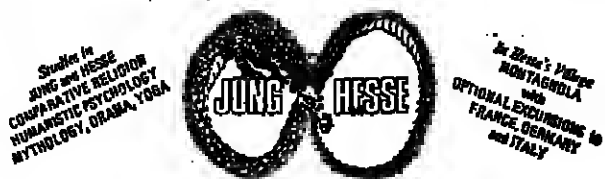
Where we are: Auckland, Bangkok, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Dubai, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Lima, London, Los Angeles, Luxembourg, Managua, Manila, Manizales, Mexico City, Miami, Nassau, New York, Ottawa, Panama City, Quito, San Francisco, San Salvador, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo. In London: Wells Fargo Limited and Western American Bank (Europe) Limited.

WELLS FARGO BANK SINCE 1852/ASSETS OVER \$4 BILLION/HEADQUARTERS: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

SWITZERLAND

CASTALIA II



SEMINAR IN SWITZERLAND JUNE 27 - JULY 27

For students and faculty, professional persons and laymen... A summer seminar centered around the writings of Heidegger and Jung... A large faculty including several internationally known European and American scholars will present interdisciplinary studies in the fields of literature, psychology, comparative religion, mythology, drama, yoga, and biography. Few lectures; many small seminars, discussion groups, and experiential sessions... All instruction in English... A beautiful setting in Switzerland's Tössen, \$250, per week includes meals, lodging and tuition.

Write: CASTALIA II, 1306 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138 or 6925 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland. Tel.: 617-661-0516. CASTALIA II, c/o TASSIS, 6925 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland. Tel.: 061-28904.

LEYSIN AMERICAN SCHOOL

ALPINE CAMPUS ABOVE LAKE GENEVA
Co-ed, boarding, university prep. studies, grades 9-12, AP College Tests Center. Small classes, personal and career guidance, Europe-wide study tours, skiing and other sports. Excellent transfers to U.S. universities. 5-day boarders accepted.

Write: LAS Admissions, 11854R, Leysin, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL TEEN CAMP CHAILLY/LAUSANNE SWITZERLAND

July-August
The co-ed camp in Europe for demanding teenagers with best references. French classes with final Diploma, German and English courses conducted. All sports, mountain hikes, excursions. Summer skiing. Some vacancies still available. Teller.
International Teen Camp 7, Dynamade, CH-5400 Bulle. Tel.: (056) 32-32-08.

EDUCATION FOR AN INTERNATIONAL WORLD
Degree programs in International Business Administration, Modern Languages, Political Science, General Studies (BA), Mathematics (BS), Computer Science.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND
1400 R. LEYSEN, SWITZERLAND
US REP. H. R. SWITZERLAND, 300 E. 42ND ST., NEW YORK
Europe-wide Field Research, Study Tours, Study at the Campus, International Business Center, ALPINE CAMPUS ABOVE LAKE GENEVA

TASSIS
SUMMER ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM
August 1 to September 12
Boys and Girls 12 through 16
Six weeks of dynamic, intensive study of English as a foreign language for beginning, intermediate and advanced students. Concentrated daily classes and study periods combine with outings, swimming and other sports, conducted in English to give maximum results. Outstanding American and English faculty. A program of The American School in Switzerland.
Write: Mr. G. Lawson, Dir., TASSIS English Program, CH 6925 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland. Telephone: Lugano 2 89 04.

The right school in the right place
Contact our free advisory service for Switzerland's Canton of Vaud

Private School Advisory Bureau, Lausanne
60, rue de Coudray, 1000 Lausanne, Switzerland
Tel: (021) 27 32 27

AMERICAN FASHION COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND
Located in Lucerne. Two-year Associate in Arts Degree major in Fashion. Outstanding student-teacher ratio. American staff and faculty.
Write for free catalog:
Margaretstrasse, 4, Lucerne (Switzerland)
or call (041) 22 46 21.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND
For all information please apply to our Educational Adviser: Mr. Paul A. Mayor
SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLDIA" - GENEVA
2 Rue du Vicaire-Savoyard. Phone: 44 15 65.

LA GRUYÈRE
CH-1608 Gruyère (FR) French Switzerland.
Tel.: (093) 6 21 15.
Boarding school for boys from 10 to 20 years old. Commercial section (official diploma). French language courses (official diploma). Classical studies. Summer camp (own tennis court). Winter sports.
Beginning of the school-year: September 24th, 1973.

GREECE
GREEK LANGUAGE-SPORTS CAMP ON SPETSAI ISLE
Co-ed ages 7 to 17.
Swimming-sailing-water skiing.
Arts-crafts-music-dance.
3 1/2-week sessions from July 2.
Professional American staff.
For further information contact:
The Summer Camp at ANAGYRIOS & KORGIENIOS, 34 Eleftherias Vasileos Ave., Athens, Greece. Tel.: 612-701.

INTERPRETERS SCHOOL ZURICH
Courses leading to professional qualification for translators and interpreters.
Entry requirements:
A-levels in 2 foreign languages (preparatory courses available).
Semesters start in March and October.
Dolmetschschule Zürich, Sonneggstrasse 82, CH-8008 Zürich.

SWITZERLAND

FRANKLIN COLLEGE

Two-year Liberal Arts College in Southern Switzerland. A.A. Degree Program. Chartered in Delaware. Member of American Association of Junior Colleges, International Faculty. Small classes. Academic Travel in Europe and Africa. Credit Transfer to US colleges and universities. Cooperative agreement with Claremont Men's College. Institute for European Studies, an affiliated one-year program, for the study of Contemporary Europe. Ask for our catalog.
Franklin College, 6922 Lugano, Switzerland, Tel. 061 2401 20

A SUMMER PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN OF MANY NATIONS

Ages six to twelve
LE CHATEAU DES ENFANTS
Two sessions: June 26 to July 27, July 29 to August 24. A month of valuable learning experiences offers instruction in French, swimming, tennis, hiking, painting, lessons in English available. Careful supervision by trained, dedicated French and American staff. Campus near Lugano. Sponsored by The American School in Switzerland, M. Crist Fleming, Director.
Write: Le Château des Enfants, The American School in Switzerland, CH-6925 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland. Tel.: Lugano 2 89 04.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND

Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director
GRADES 7 THRU 12
Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Outstanding experienced faculty. Course correlated research trips. Skiing, sports, diversified activities. Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.
Write: Director of Admissions-TASSIS, 6925 Montagnola-Lugano. Tel: Lugano 2 89 04

ITALY

JOHN CABOT INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio)
A Liberal Arts College offering courses in:
• Humanities;
• Social Sciences;
• Physical Sciences.
ALL COURSES FULLY ACCREDITED
ALL CREDITS FULLY TRANSFERABLE
Experienced international faculty, on-site lectures, integrated study & travel-extracurricular activities. Summer session.
FRESHMAN - SOPHOMORE PROGRAM
Admissions Office, J.O.I.C., Viale Pola 15, Roma, Italy. Tel.: 885-341.

Parents, prepare your children for the Europe of tomorrow. Send them to **THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF MILAN**
English medium - international environment.
Kindergarten through 12th grade.
University of London G.C.E. examination centre.
Transportation facilities (Milan area)
Milano - Via Oseppo, 4 - Telefono 4073463

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL

American independent day and boarding school grades 9-13
New location on the Aventine Hill in Rome.
Co-educational and non-denominational.
Highly qualified staff, sound college prep program.
Frequent educational excursions.
MONTH LONG ITALIAN MAIL STRIKE SETTLED
Inquiries are invited.
Write or call:
St. Stephen's School,
Via Aventina 2, 00185 Roma. Tel.: 578-048.

FLEMING COLLEGE FLORENCE

Fleming College Florence is a two-year, coeducational college granting an A.A. degree. The College incorporates the Institute for European Culture, an Italian pre-college or college year program. Based in Florence, Italy, residence in a villa on or off campus. Research trip, a two-week stay in European homes, and exploration of Italy give an international dimension to education.
The College and the Institute offer courses in English and Literature, Fine Arts, Studio Art, and Music; Anthropology; History and Political Science; Philosophy; Languages; Science; Business Arts, Film, and Photography.
Write or call: Dean of Admissions, Fleming College Florence, 6925 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland. Tel: Lugano 2 89 04.

SPAIN

COLUMBUS INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SPAIN

A private, two-year Liberal Arts College in Seville. Freshman-Sophomore Curriculum. American Faculty. Dormitory-Boarding. Fall-Spring Semesters.
COLUMBUS INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE
Avda. Victoria 43, Seville, Spain.
Tel.: Seville, 614-527.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF BARCELONA

Two-year Liberal Arts program. Credit transfer. Optional living plan with Spanish family. V.A. approved.
Via Augusta 123,
Apartado 12138, Barcelona, Spain.

INTENSIVE SPANISH

on the Costa del Sol
Speak it in 4 weeks, expert Spanish teachers.
Apply: INLINGUA World Institute of Languages, Generalísimo 4, Málaga, Spain.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Palma de Maiorca
Small classes, expert teachers, semi-tutorial instruction yield excellent educational results. Grades 1-12, intensive university entrance preparation. Outstanding facilities for resident students. SAT and ACT testing center.
Dr. Stanley Amdur
Camino Vecinal de Genova, 94,
San Agustín, Mallorca, Spain.
Telephone: 22-70-05.

LEARN SPANISH

LEARN ABOUT SPAIN
AND HAVE A HOLIDAY, TOO
Fully comprehensive courses including tuition, with qualified Spanish teachers and language laboratory, board and lodging, excursions and cultural activities. Write to:
INTERNATIONAL HOUSE,
Tratado, 14 Pral, Barcelona-18.
Tel.: 505-4955.

EUROPE

SCHILLER COLLEGE

A Freshman Program in the Country of our Choice
Schiller College Europe now offers undergraduate programs at its study centers in Paris, Madrid, London and Berlin. High school graduates may begin their college careers leading to a B.A. in several liberal arts fields or in business administration. U.S. transfer credit. V.A. approved. Also summer and academic year abroad programs. For a copy of the 1973-74 catalogue, write:
Director of Admissions, Schiller College,
7121 Imperialstrasse, Germany. Tel.: 0742/5104.
Paris Berlin London Madrid Heidelberg
American Liberal Arts College in Europe

GERMANY

American School in Boonigheim Castle

Near Stuttgart and Heidelberg. University preparatory school curriculum, grades 9-12. Small classes with individualized instruction. Coeducational. Excellent American and international faculty. Strong emphasis on the arts and special interest areas. Opportunities for creative expression through independent projects. Regular excursions to places of cultural and historical interest. Involvement in the daily life of a German community. U.S. College testing. Advanced placement. Semester system. Also summer courses. Boarding and day.
Write: Director of Admissions, Schiller Academy, Boonigheim Castle, 7124 Boonigheim, Germany. Tel.: 0714/7093.

SCHILLER ACADEMY

Computer Programming Systems Analysis

Famous throughout the U.S.A. for the scope and thoroughness of its training - for the quality of instruction and instructors - for the practical approach (you learn on actual computers) which produces fully-trained graduates ready to start in a well-paid career. CONTROL DATA INSTITUTE is offering day and evening classes in Computer Programming and Systems Analysis at Frankfurt/Main, W. Germany. Courses are conducted in English or German.
Next class starts Aug. 20, 1973.
For more information write or call
CONTROL DATA INSTITUTE
5 FRANKFURT/MAIN 70, STEINENHALLER 30, Post 166.
Tel: (0691) 630 54 62 Attn. Miss Torres

BOSTON UNIVERSITY BRUSSELS

Masters in Business Administration (MBA)
Accredited MBA Program, full-time or part-time, classes taught in English; regular U.S. Faculty.
Accepting applications for class entering September, 1973.
Contact:
Dr. David J. Ashton, Director,
Boston University, Brussels,
Ave. Roger Vandendriessche 5, 1150 BRUSSELS, Belgium.
Tel: (02) 62-28-97.

U.S.A.

LEARN COMPUTERS IN THE U.S.A.

AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN STUDENTS
IBM PROGRAMMING SYSTEM/360 COURSE: \$549
IBM KEY PUNCH OPERATORS COURSE: \$149
WE INVITE COMPARISON
COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED
853 BROADWAY (Cor. 54 St.) N.Y., N.Y. YU 2-4000

FLORIDA AIR ACADEMY
Creative learning skills and disciplined self-reliance are our goals. Grades 1-8. P.A. Lauderdale. Grades 9-12 and P.G. at Melbourne. College preparatory and general. Pilot Training. APROUD. Fully accredited.
The SMALLEST teacher-student ratio has made us the LARGEST Florida Boarding School.
Students from more than a dozen foreign countries. For free catalog write to:
FLORIDA AIR ACADEMY,
Melbourne, FL Florida 32901.
Summer School and Camp: June 1973-Aug. 1973.

U.S.A. EUROPE

Interlocken CROSSROADS
Join an international group of ten teenage boys and girls, living and learning together, camping, hiking, bicycling and exploring America, Britain, France or Scandinavia, together with other young people from these host countries.
Live with Navajo Indian family, climb in the Wind River Range of the Rocky Mountains, meet people living on an organic farm, a horse ranch, a model city in the desert or cotton farmer along the Mississippi. Explore ancient British castles on 72 castles, climb in the French Alps, bicycle across the islands of southern Denmark, go out to sea with Norwegian fishermen, meet weavers and craftsmen, herd sheep on mountainsides above the fjords.
Crossroads International
9 Greenwood,
12 George Avenue,
Woodford Green,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.
(01) 505-4955.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL & CAMP

HERALD TRIBUNE 1973
GUIDE
This brochure will be mailed to you, free of charge, simply by writing to:
Mr. John Shelby,
Classified Advertising Manager,
International Herald Tribune,
21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris,
France. 06 96 96 96.

EEC Plan Would Strengthen Its Parliament's Budget Role

BRUSSELS, June 17 (Reuters). —The European Parliament's long struggle for more power has begun to pay dividends.
The European Economic Community's Executive Commission disclosed last week a plan to strengthen the nine-nation assembly's control over the community's budget.

At last month's Parliament session, the British led an attack on the EEC's bookkeeping, pointing to frauds which community taxpayers in dollars a year.

Mr. Chaysson paid last week to the British, particularly for January memorandum powers of the assembly.

The French official said Parliament will have an knowledge of all the act the community, no main institutions. The power Parliament is therefore erable.

The proposed Court of would have nine mem pointed by EEC gov. They would be selected; sons acting in a simi auditing capacity in the states.

The commission plan its proposals to take 1975, when the EEC had to be financed entirely community's own resour

Creation of an independent auditing authority, the Court of Auditors, with wide-ranging authority to examine the EEC budget.
Introduction in the European Parliament of a "second reading" procedure. This would allow the assembly to take the Council of Ministers to task, in public debate, if it rejected the Parliament's advice on any important financial principle affecting several budgets.
Control over the use of public money by the institutions of the community is insufficient and must be strengthened," the commission document presented by Mr. Chaysson stated. "In this connection, Parliament has a key role to play."

The EEC assembly has for years

EDUCATION DIRECTOR

FRANCE

COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE

UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS - SORBONNE
Département Expérimental d'Etude de la Civilisation Française
GRADUATE COURSES
• University Courses.
• "MASTÈRE DE Langue et de Civilisation Française" (equivalent to M.A. credit in U.S.A.).
• Summer Session for American Teacher Students.
• Courses for Teachers of French Language and Civil.
• Specialized training courses in all fields.
UNDERGRADUATE COURSES
• French Language and Civilization Courses at all level.
• Summer Courses: July-August, September.
• Winter and Spring Semesters.
• Summer Courses: July-August, September.
• Interim Sessions, all levels: January.
For further information apply to:
COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE
47 Rue des Ecoles, Paris-6e. Tel.: 325-2112.

WANT TO SPEAK FRENCH?
You can do it in 4 or 6 weeks on the French Riviera.
INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS- 23 Ave. G. Lacroix, 06100-FRANCO Tel: (93) 80.86.61.

AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS

31 av Bosquet 75007X Paris France Tel: 705-

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

101 Boulevard Raspail, Paris (6e).
The oldest & most modern French school for foreign Practical school of French language — Lectures Laboratory — Private lessons — Cinema — Excursions — YOU MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME!
Preparation for Diplôme of Commercial Interpreter in BAR — RESTAURANT — ROOMS

SUMMER CAMP - Haute Corréze (Fr)

Approved by the local authorities
Open from June 1st to September 15th for Boys & Girls 6-13 years
650 meters altitude, protected and picturesque environment 2 huge houses, 40 ha. (98,840 acres). Games, ponies, swimming, FRENCH COURSES IN THE MORNING FOR FOREIGN LES ALQUETTES, Aurillac, 19226-SAINT-FLAY Tel.: 7328 ARGENTAT, Corrèze.

LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN LUXEMBOURG
AMERICAN COLLEGE AMERICAN HIGH AS and AA degrees; Grades 9 through Transfer credit; College preparatory University level. Low student fees. NOW CE Bill approved. Supervised host Telephone: 68884. Write for bulk Mondorf-les-Bains, LUXEMBOURG (G.D.).

AUSTRIA

GLORIA FELIX SCHOOL, LECH-ARL
Excellent foreign study program. American curriculum and standard achievement tests. E.C.L.E. Member. 4th-12th grade. Cost boarding. Enrollment limited to 40. Digitized some atmosphere in Tyrol. sports, culture trips. Intensive language courses. Language Accommodation facilities for visiting parents. Come and visit us or write for our special SUMMER CAMP &

GREAT BRITAIN

Richmond College, London

Founded in 1843, Richmond College was, until 1972, a constituent college of the University of London. It is now a private Liberal Arts College with a current enrolment of 180 students. The College occupies splendid buildings in beautiful grounds in the pleasant Richmond suburb of London. The College is co-educational and all students live on campus.
For catalog, applications and inquiries, contact: Mr. Jack Cowen, Director of Admissions in Europe, Richmond College, 2-10 Kendrick Place, London S.W.7. Tel: 01-81-51

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net
Abex Co 844577	10 10 10 10	10
Acme 844578	10 10 10 10	10
Admiral 844579	10 10 10 10	10
AirRed 844580	10 10 10 10	10
Alcoa 844581	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844582	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844583	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844584	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844585	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844586	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844587	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844588	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844589	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844590	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844591	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844592	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844593	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844594	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844595	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844596	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844597	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844598	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844599	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844600	10 10 10 10	10

OFFER BY THE VAVASSEUR TRUST COMPANY LIMITED ON BEHALF OF J. H. VAVASSEUR & CO. LIMITED FOR THE ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL OF FIRST INVESTORS AMERICAN TRUST S.A.

The Vavasseur Trust Company Limited on behalf of J. H. Vavasseur & Co. Limited have offered to purchase the entire issued share capital of First Investors American Trust S.A. ("FIAT") at a price of U.S. \$4.22 per share in cash. Copies of the Offer document, which contains a letter from the Chairman of FIAT, are available to shareholders of FIAT on application to The Vavasseur Trust Company Limited Securities Department, at 15, America Square, London. EC3N 2LT.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net
Abex Co 844577	10 10 10 10	10
Acme 844578	10 10 10 10	10
Admiral 844579	10 10 10 10	10
AirRed 844580	10 10 10 10	10
Alcoa 844581	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844582	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844583	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844584	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844585	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844586	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844587	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844588	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844589	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844590	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844591	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844592	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844593	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844594	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844595	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844596	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844597	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844598	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844599	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844600	10 10 10 10	10

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net
Abex Co 844577	10 10 10 10	10
Acme 844578	10 10 10 10	10
Admiral 844579	10 10 10 10	10
AirRed 844580	10 10 10 10	10
Alcoa 844581	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844582	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844583	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844584	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844585	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844586	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844587	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844588	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844589	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844590	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844591	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844592	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844593	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844594	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844595	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844596	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844597	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844598	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844599	10 10 10 10	10
Alleg 844600	10 10 10 10	10

CITY OF MONTREAL

DM 100,000,000

6 3/4% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1973

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
GROZENTRALEBERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
— FRANKFURTER BANK —

ALGERIEN BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

BANQUE COMMUNALE DE CREDIT

BANQUE DI ROMA FINANCE CO. LTD.

BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.

BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG

BANQUE LAMBERT S. O. S.

BANQUE POPULAIRE BRUSSE

BANQUE WOLFF

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

BAYERSISCHE VEREINSBANK

A. E. AMES & CO.
LimitedDEUTSCHE BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

AMSTERDAM ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BANK MESS & HOPE N.V.

BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO S.A.

BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BAYERSISCHE LANDESBANK GROZENTRALE

BEARER SHARES OF
CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.A.
We buy at U.S. \$1.00
We sell at U.S. \$1.10
Universal Venture Capital, S.A.
c/o Box 4324, Beirut, Lebanon.
Prices valid until June 25, 1973.When in Washington, D.C.
MEET
ME AT
BLACKIE'S
House of Bed.Israel
it takes more than
an American investment
to be an American Bank.

Exchange National Bank of Chicago is the only American Bank authorized by the State of Israel and the United States Federal Reserve System to operate in Israel.

We are the official depository and fiscal agent for the United States Government in Israel.

In 1970, the first—and only—branch of an American Bank in Israel was opened in Tel Aviv.

And this was not a matter of buying an interest in an existing bank. We created a brand new bank—an American bank. Here's why: Banking procedures in Israel are different from those in the United States. So rather than start with a banking connection—we started with a brand new bank. One that's like our bank in Chicago—with the same American point of view. The same systems. The same services.

In 1972, we opened our second bank branch in Jerusalem. So now we have two full service branches with working capital loans, international trade financing, local and foreign deposits.

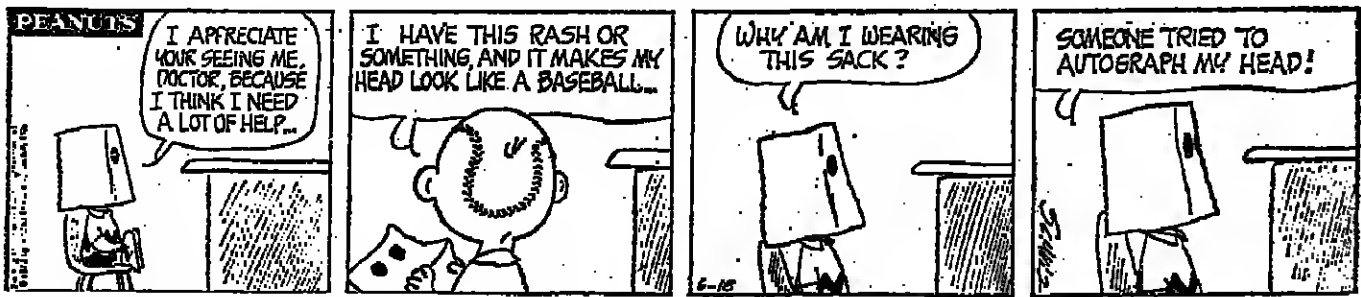
Being there—being the American Bank in Israel—we've been able to help international businessmen handle new business opportunities in Israel they might have missed before. And we've helped them handle this business a lot more smoothly.

We can do the same for you. In America. Or on the spot in Tel Aviv or Jerusalem. Just contact the only bank in Israel that banks the American way.

Exchange National Bank of Chicago.
Write Abraham Lecker, Senior Vice President, International Banking Department.

Exchange National Bank of Chicago
LaSalle and Adams Streets, Chicago, Ill. 60604 Phone: (312) 382-8000
Israel: Tel Aviv, The Shalom Tower, 9 Abad Haam Street, Phone: 56287, Jerusalem, 48 Jaffa Road, Phone: 232221

PEANUTS



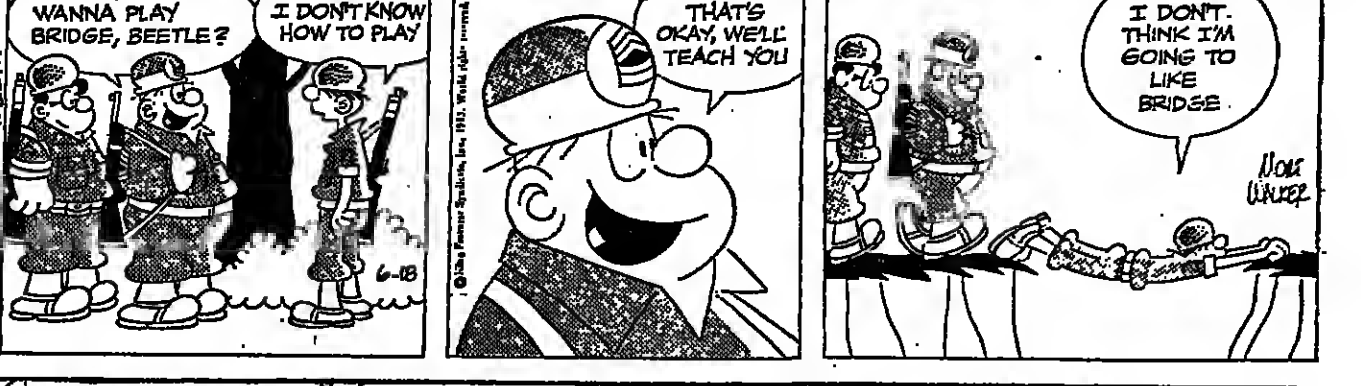
B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



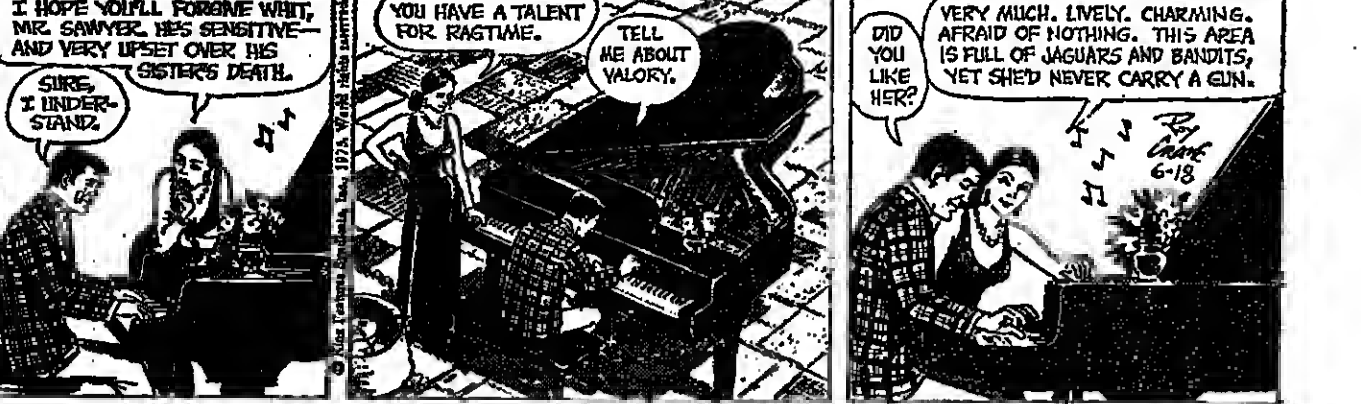
BEETLE BAILEY



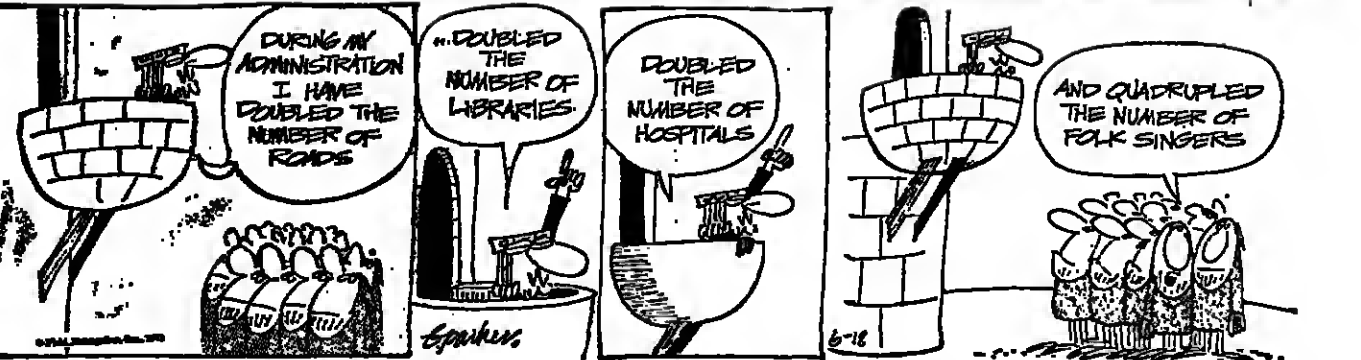
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



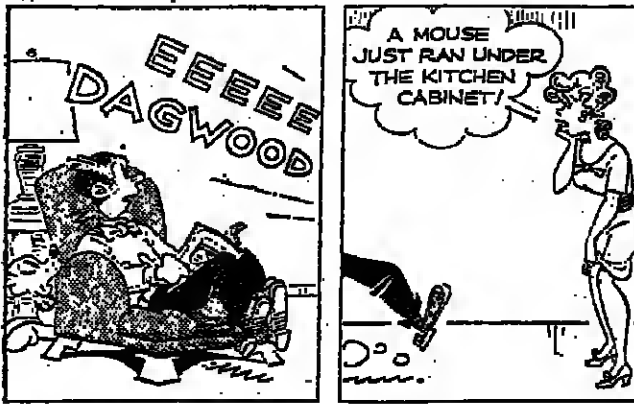
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

LENNING, June 9—Gullermo Estevez went astray in the early middle game as White in a Sicilian Defense against Bent Larsen, running into a decisive pin that cost him a piece and the point yesterday in the fifth round of the Interzonal chess tournament held in the Dzerzhinsky Palace of Culture.

Viktor Korchnoi, although in trouble throughout the entire five-hour session against Gennadi Kuzman (Black) in an English opening, managed to gain a draw. This writer parlayed an exchange sacrifice into a strong initiative against Eugenio Torres in an English Opening and sprang a mating net that forced his resignation.

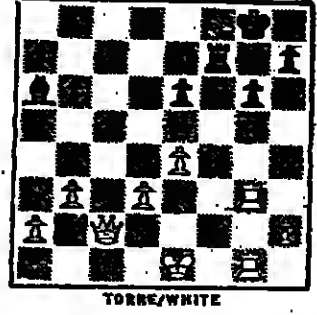
Anatoly Karpov, Black in a Nimzo-Indian Defense against Mark Taimanov, squirmed out of difficulties with a backward pawn to achieve a draw. Ivan Radulov played the super-cautious Four Knights game to a meek draw with Svetozar Gligoric.

Smejkal's Game Adjournd

Jar Smejkal adjourned a Gruenfeld Defense against Wolfgang Uhlmann, with the Czech grandmaster holding the advantage of the exchange. Josip Rukavina played a Kings Indian attack to a superior position at adjournment against Miguel Cuellar. Mikhail Tal is still suffering from food poisoning and had to postpone his second game in a row, against Vladimir Tukmakov. Miguel Quintero joined him on the sick list with a throat infection that caused the postponement of his contest with Robert Huebner.

According to the rules of the International Chess Federation, if a player misses three games in a row, it is up to the committee of referees to decide whether he will be permitted to continue in the tournament.

At the end of five rounds, Korchnoi, Larsen and I are tied for the lead with 4 points. However, if Larsen should win his adjourned game with Torre, he will have first place all to himself. Karpov holds fourth.



place, with 3½ points, and Gligoric is fifth with 3 points.

In my encounter with Torre, I set up an unusual type of Stonewall Dutch Defense against his English Opening. The Filipino master's enterprising 19 BxN guaranteed White a powerful knight outpost at K5, which he set about to exploit by building up an attack on the KN file with 20 R-KN1, 21 P-KN4 and 22 R-N3.

But, as Larsen observed after the game, Torre should have taken the precautionary 23 Q-N2, PxP, 24 NxP, R-N3, 25 N-K5, Rxx, 26 PxR, yielding an approximately even position.

Black Counterattacks

When he went directly ahead to attack with 23 Q-KN1, he laid himself open to the sharp exchange sacrifice 23... RxxN, by which Black mounted a dangerous counterattack. Torre's king hung up in the center, his rooks caught offside in an awkward position, and the weakness of his QP tipped the scales in favor of Black's bishop and pawn for rook.

By move 29, White was in virtual zugzwang, but his 29 R/1-N2 allowed Black to penetrate for the final king hunt with 29... Q-R8ch and 30... R-B8.

After 38... B-K3, which prevented a White rescue check on Q5, Torre was done for. His 39 P-Q4, a desperate attempt to bring one of his rooks to the defense of his harried king, was insufficient, since 41... QxP set up an indefensible mate threat at QN2, forcing Torre's resignation.

ENGLISH OPENING

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1 P-KN3	15 KxN	16 BxR	17 PxP	18 N-K5	19 BxN
2 B-N2	16 BxR	17 PxP	18 N-K5	19 BxN	20 R-KN1
3 P-QB4	17 PxP	18 N-K5	19 BxN	20 R-KN1	21 P-KN4
4 P-N3	18 N-K5	19 BxN	20 R-KN1	21 P-KN4	22 R-N3
5 B-N2	19 BxN	20 R-KN1	21 P-KN4	22 R-N3	23 Q-R8ch
6 P-KB4	20 R-KN1	21 P-KN4	22 R-N3	23 Q-R8ch	24 PxR
7 N-KB3	21 P-KN4	22 R-N3	23 Q-R8ch	24 PxR	25 PxP
8 Q-O	22 R-N3	23 Q-R8ch	24 PxR	25 PxP	26 K-K1
9 P-K3	23 Q-R8ch	24 PxR	25 PxP	26 K-K1	27 Q-QB2
10 Q-K2	24 PxR	25 PxP	26 K-K1	27 Q-QB2	28 P-K4
11 N-B3	25 PxP	26 K-K1	27 Q-QB2	28 P-K4	
12 N-O1	26 K-K1	27 Q-QB2	28 P-K4		
13 N-B2	27 Q-QB2	28 P-K4			
14 P-Q3	28 P-K4				

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

TOMS, COONS, MULATTOES, MAMMIES AND BUCKS
An Interpretive History of Blacks in American Films
By Donald Bogle. Illustrated. Viking. 260 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

THE assumption by many black critics that old-time black actors were simply "toms and mammies" and that the movies and bright new black actors of the 1960s and '70s had "arrived at something called cinematic integrity" spurred Donald Bogle to complete this history of blacks in Hollywood films. "It seemed to me that a number of talented people were dismissed or ignored or even vilified," he says, "because no one knew anything about the nature of their work and the conditions under which they performed." His book, then, is an attempt to right "the sad state of black film history in America."

It is basically a survey of blacks in American films from the director Edwin S. Porter's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1903) to the outpouring of generally hastily prepared, low-budget films of the '70s. But it is not the typically bland array of names, dates, listings and summaries that one usually associates with surveys. Controversy has attended the depiction of blacks in motion pictures since D. W. Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation" in 1915, and has accelerated with the release of so-called exploitation films such as "Shant," "The Legend of Nigger Charley" and "The Mack," so Bogle has chosen a valuable subject. The boldness, sometimes even brazenness, of his critical judgments and narrative style is well suited to the task.

The title of the book suggests his approach. "The history of blacks in American films is one in which actors have elevated kitsch or trash and brought to it arty qualities if not pure art itself. Indeed, the thesis of my book is that all black actors— from Stepin Fetchit to Lee Remick to Lena Horne to Sidney Poitier and Jim Brown—have played stereotyped roles." Much of the book is spent placing blacks' screen roles within the categories mentioned in the title: Jim Brown and Richard Roundtree are variations on the "brutal black" image introduced in "The Birth of a Nation"; Cassie Davis and Sidney Poitier are variations on the "kiss of log cabin fame, and Sammy Davis Jr.'s on-screen image is of a modernized "coon" or "pickaninny."

Far from achieving cinematic integrity, then, Bogle suggests that today's black films are generally no more reflective of black life than their obviously distorted predecessors. Indeed, as he unfolds the history of these films, he is much more sympathetic toward the past than the present.

Perhaps more serious, Bogle concludes with a general condemnation of the new black films intended for mass audiences. Of these "Sounder" and "Buck and the Preacher" are the only ones he considers worthwhile. He justifies his position with a currently fashionable and now familiar preachment: "Black films can liberate us from illusions, black and white, and in freeing us they can give us vision and truth... It is a tremendous responsibility, much greater than that placed on the ordinary white movie-maker." This is a commendable idea but, as Stanley Kauffmann has pointed out, such expectations and the resultant criticism of those films actually produced are "unrealistic" and even "patronizing," since critics, black and white, judge black films by different standards, condemning fantasies in them that are tolerated in the vast majority of Hollywood films. Ultimately, movies are not likely to be more effective in liberating large numbers of people from illusions than great works from other art forms have been, and, paradoxically, those films that do provide a "vision of truth" concerning black life—such as the excellent "Nothing But a Man"—generally go unnoticed and, as in this book, are undervalued by critics who are too special for mass audiences.

Still, "Toms, Coons, Mulattoes, Mammies and Bucks" is an important addition to the growing body of critical works on films and, because of Donald Bogle's outspoken, lively approach, it is a pleasure to read even as one winces at some of its conclusions.

Mel Watkins reviews books for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 With 22 Across, critical spot during 40 Down.

5 Of a central point.

10 ... la vie

14 Washington Sq. sight.

15 Catalogue: Sp. to 69.

16 "What ... God wrought!"

17 Preposition

18 Illinois city

19 See 58 Down

20 Ends

22 See 1 Across

24 Obtain

25 Views

26 See 40 Down

31 See 40 Down

35 Summer drink

36 "we trust"

38 Blue and White

39 Part of R. and R.

41 Kind of boom

43 So much: Fr.

44 "righteousness"

46 Climb

48 Never: Ger.

49 Dozes

51 Roosevelt et al.

53 Scottish inventor

55 Exist

56 Store: teller

58 See 55 Down

63 Flower extract:

64 Open region

66 Minced oath

67 Large shark

68 Tinker to 69.

69 Grafted, in heraldry

70 Hebrew letter

71 Boer politician

72 Fate

DOWN

1 Passing mark

2 Caen's river

3 New army men: Abbr.

4 Even if

5 Deflates

6 Items on a palette

7 Fort Worth time

8 Particles during 40 Down

9 Surgical instrument

10 "the cops!"

11 Mark

12 Bustle

13 — say

21 Islands off Timor

23 Cut

26 Wyatt and family

27 Model

28 Bean

29 Selves

30 Present occasion

32 Plain of Southwest

33 Come: Fr.

34 Rocky Mountain park

37 Phone

40 With 26 and historic conflict

42 Most distinct

43 Quarrel

47 Nobleman

50 Laid away

52 Lacked

54 Crossbeam

56 Thai king

57 Relative of etc.

58 With 19 Across, naval victory during 40 Down

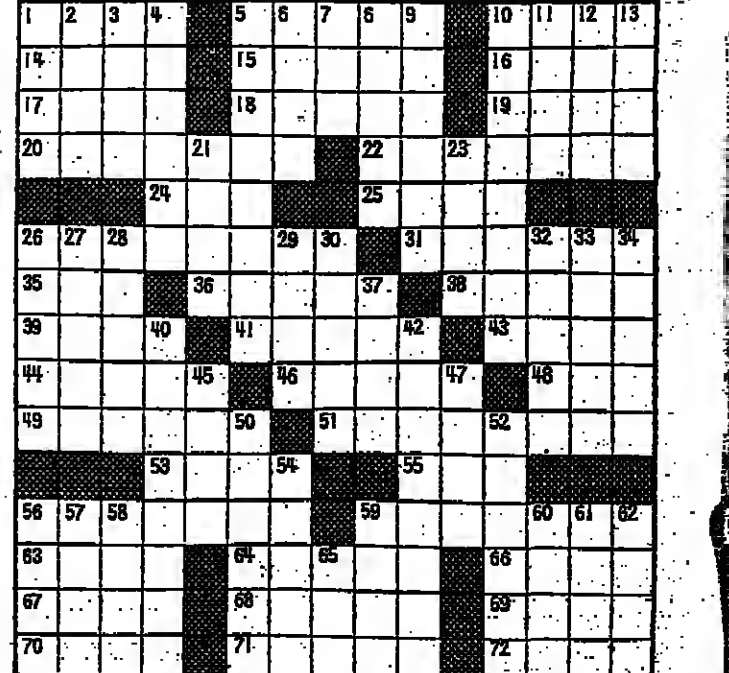
59 Monster

60 Florence's river

61 Western alliance

62 Ski turn

65 With 59 Across, victory during 40 Down



مكتبة النور

Triumphs by 1 After Record Round

Miller Wins U.S. Open on Final 63

T. Pa., June 17 (UPI)—Golf's Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Miller, who had previously won two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—34, carded a one- to finish at 280 for the 1973 U.S. Open, Miller won the U.S. Open on Sunday, finishing at 155, a record 155, by a stroke after most dramatic finishes in the history.

Lahoud, Porter Connect

Brewers' Grand Slams Rout White Sox, 15-5

CHICAGO, June 17 (UPI)—Catcher Darrell Porter and designated hitter Joe Lahoud, hitting only 137, hit grand slams today in consecutive innings—the second and third—to lead the Milwaukee Brewers to their ninth victory in a row, a 15-5 rout over the Chicago White Sox.

Lahoud added a two-run homer in the sixth inning to tie a club record with six runs batted in a game.

Milwaukee has now won 14 of its last 15 games, including six in a row over Chicago, and leads the American League's Eastern Division.

Milwaukee's Jerry Bell, who won his seventh game against five losses, was taken out after five innings with Milwaukee holding a 14-1 lead.

Tigers 6, Twins 0
At Detroit, Mickey Lolich handed Minnesota its second shutout of the season, won a sweep after a 1-0 victory in the first game, and settled down to blank the Twins on just three more hits over the final eight innings.

Norm Cash slammed his seventh home run into the upper deck in right leading off the fourth inning to help even Joe Decker's record at 1-1 in his third start for the Twins.

Royals 6, Indians 2
Two-run homers by Lou Piniella and Fran Healy powered Kansas City to a 6-2 road victory over Cleveland and a doubleheader sweep after a 1-0 victory in the first game.

At Cincinnati, Rennie Stennett and Willie Stargell slugged home runs and Nelson Briles pitched a four-hitter as Pittsburgh defeated the Reds, 5-0, to end a five-game losing streak.

Briles struck out six in pitching his fourth complete game of the year. He aided his cause in the seventh when he singled to right, scoring Alley with the Pirates' fourth run.

At Oakland, Deron Johnson stroked his second run-scoring single of the game with two out in the seventh inning to score Bill North with the winning run as the A's beat Boston, 4-3. North singled off losing reliever Bob Bolin to open the seventh and stole his league-leading 18th base before Johnson's key hit.

Twins 5, Tigers 0
Bert Blyleven fired a four-hitter for his fourth shutout of the season, pitching Minnesota to a 5-0 victory in Detroit. The Twins' ace right-hander, who posted a 9-7 record, allowed four singles.

over Pittsburgh after Tom Hall's fine relief stint led the Reds to a 3-1 victory in the opener.

Ross Gribble went the route for the Reds in the second game, picking up his sixth victory against five losses. The doubles

by Bench and Plummer came during a five-run third inning in which rookie right-hander Tom Detamore, who was making his first major league start, was routed.

Cubs 9, Braves 3
Carmen Fanzone and José Cardenal hit two-run homers as Pat Bourque hit a two-run double to power the Chicago Cubs to a 9-3 road victory over the Atlanta Braves in the first game of a doubleheader.

Panzone cut the gap to 3-2 in the fifth when he hit his second homer of the year. Cardenal, who scored on Fanzone's homer, put the Cubs ahead an inning later when he hit his eighth homer.

Mets 3, Padres 1
Rookie Ron Hodges' first major league home run broke a 1-1 tie in the seventh inning and the New York Mets went on to record their fifth straight victory, a 3-1 home triumph over San Diego.

Hodges, playing in his third major league game, hit a one-out blast into the rightfield bullpen off loser Bill Grier after the Padres had tied the score in the top of the inning.

The Mets added an insurance run in the eighth on a two-out single by Ed Kranepool, a wild pitch by Rich Tiedeman and Wayne Garrett's single.

Dodgers 3, Expos 2
In the National League, a wild throw by Clyde Mashore in the 12th inning paved the way for Los Angeles to move into sole possession of first place in the Western Division with a 3-2 victory in Montreal.

The Dodgers now lead the San Francisco Giants, who lost to Philadelphia, by a half-game.

Von Joshua led off the 12th with a single off Expos' reliever Mike Marshall, now 7-5. Bill Russell followed with a single and when Mashore threw to third base in an attempt to get Joshua, the ball rolled to the stands and the Dodgers' outfielder scored the decisive run.

Astros 7, Cards 3
At Houston, Lee May, hitting in his 17th straight game, drove in three runs with three singles and light-hitting Roger Metzger went 4-for-4 to spark the Astros to a 7-3 victory over St. Louis.

Metzger, who raised his average from .159 to .267 during the streak, knocked in a run in the third and drove in two more in the sixth. Metzger, having a perfect four-hit day for the first time in his career, singled in the third, fourth and seventh.

Fighter Fined \$1,000
COPENHAGEN, June 17 (UPI)—The Danish Professional Boxing Association yesterday fined Venetian light-heavyweight Vincenzo Rondon \$1,000 after he lost a ten-round decision to Denmark's Tom Bogs Thursday night.

The association had said that Rondon appeared not to be trying.

Orioles Palmer Loses Perfection in the 9th

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Jim Palmer, coming within two outs of pitching the first perfect game in the major leagues in five years, settled for a two-hitter last night as he pitched the Baltimore Orioles to a 9-1 victory over the Texas Rangers.

Palmer, who no-hit the Oakland A's in 1969, retired the first 25 batters he faced before Ken Suarez ended the string by grounding a single past shortstop Mark Belanger into left field.

The crowd first booed Suarez, then cheered Palmer, who lost his shutout bid as well when Jim Mason walked and Dave Nelson singled home the Rangers' only run.

Toby Harrah then hit into a double play to end the game. It marked the second time this week that a pitcher lost a no-hit bid with one out in the ninth inning.

Palmer was attempting to pitch the ninth perfect game in baseball history. The last one was recorded by Jim (Catfish) Hunter of Oakland in 1958 against the Philadelphia Phillies.

Palmer struck out six in his 9-1 victory, his 10th record to 7-4.

The Orioles' Elrod Hendricks' three-run triple highlighted a five-run first inning off loser Steve Dunning. Al Bumbry walked, stole second base, Tommy Davis walked and Earl Williams singled home Bumbry. Paul Blair doubled across Davis and after Brooks Robinson walked, Hendricks tripled to drive in three runs.

A's 4, Red Sox 3
At Oakland, Deron Johnson stroked his second run-scoring single of the game with two out in the seventh inning to score Bill North with the winning run as the A's beat Boston, 4-3. North singled off losing reliever Bob Bolin to open the seventh and stole his league-leading 18th base before Johnson's key hit.

Orioles Palmer Loses Perfection in the 9th

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Jim Palmer, coming within two outs of pitching the first perfect game in the major leagues in five years, settled for a two-hitter last night as he pitched the Baltimore Orioles to a 9-1 victory over the Texas Rangers.

Palmer, who no-hit the Oakland A's in 1969, retired the first 25 batters he faced before Ken Suarez ended the string by grounding a single past shortstop Mark Belanger into left field.

The crowd first booed Suarez, then cheered Palmer, who lost his shutout bid as well when Jim Mason walked and Dave Nelson singled home the Rangers' only run.

Palmer was attempting to pitch the ninth perfect game in baseball history. The last one was recorded by Jim (Catfish) Hunter of Oakland in 1958 against the Philadelphia Phillies.

Palmer struck out six in his 9-1 victory, his 10th record to 7-4.

The Orioles' Elrod Hendricks' three-run triple highlighted a five-run first inning off loser Steve Dunning. Al Bumbry walked, stole second base, Tommy Davis walked and Earl Williams singled home Bumbry. Paul Blair doubled across Davis and after Brooks Robinson walked, Hendricks tripled to drive in three runs.

A's 4, Red Sox 3
At Oakland, Deron Johnson stroked his second run-scoring single of the game with two out in the seventh inning to score Bill North with the winning run as the A's beat Boston, 4-3. North singled off losing reliever Bob Bolin to open the seventh and stole his league-leading 18th base before Johnson's key hit.

Twins 5, Tigers 0
Bert Blyleven fired a four-hitter for his fourth shutout of the season, pitching Minnesota to a 5-0 victory in Detroit. The Twins' ace right-hander, who posted a 9-7 record, allowed four singles.

Orioles Palmer Loses Perfection in the 9th

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Jim Palmer, coming within two outs of pitching the first perfect game in the major leagues in five years, settled for a two-hitter last night as he pitched the Baltimore Orioles to a 9-1 victory over the Texas Rangers.

Palmer, who no-hit the Oakland A's in 1969, retired the first 25 batters he faced before Ken Suarez ended the string by grounding a single past shortstop Mark Belanger into left field.

The crowd first booed Suarez, then cheered Palmer, who lost his shutout bid as well when Jim Mason walked and Dave Nelson singled home the Rangers' only run.

Palmer was attempting to pitch the ninth perfect game in baseball history. The last one was recorded by Jim (Catfish) Hunter of Oakland in 1958 against the Philadelphia Phillies.

Palmer struck out six in his 9-1 victory, his 10th record to 7-4.

The Orioles' Elrod Hendricks' three-run triple highlighted a five-run first inning off loser Steve Dunning. Al Bumbry walked, stole second base, Tommy Davis walked and Earl Williams singled home Bumbry. Paul Blair doubled across Davis and after Brooks Robinson walked, Hendricks tripled to drive in three runs.

A's 4, Red Sox 3
At Oakland, Deron Johnson stroked his second run-scoring single of the game with two out in the seventh inning to score Bill North with the winning run as the A's beat Boston, 4-3. North singled off losing reliever Bob Bolin to open the seventh and stole his league-leading 18th base before Johnson's key hit.

Twins 5, Tigers 0
Bert Blyleven fired a four-hitter for his fourth shutout of the season, pitching Minnesota to a 5-0 victory in Detroit. The Twins' ace right-hander, who posted a 9-7 record, allowed four singles.

Hulme Wins Prix as Peterson Goes Flat

STORP, Sweden, June 17.—Denis Hulme of New Zealand won the 1973 Swedish Grand Prix today, finishing first in a 10-lap race.

Hulme covered the 102.9 miles in 1:56:48, for a rare average speed of 102.6 mph. It was his first grand prix victory since winning the South African event in 1972; he now has won 6 grand prix races.

"I noticed that Peterson had trouble with his front tire," said Hulme, who will be 37 tomorrow. "His car was vibrating all over the place but I managed to sneak past him. He told me, later he got a flat front tire with 10 laps to go."

Peterson, who often has come close to victory but never as close as today, said, "I still thought I could keep Denis back. But he has my admiration. To come back like that shows what a very fine driver he is."

On the 31st lap, Hulme's race appeared to be over. He slowed down and lost 15 seconds immediately.

Hulme, trailing the lead by 20 seconds at the mark, surged into the lead in the 31st lap and held it to the finish. He won the 10-lap race in 1:56:48, for a rare average speed of 102.6 mph.

Hulme, who often has come close to victory but never as close as today, said, "I still thought I could keep Denis back. But he has my admiration. To come back like that shows what a very fine driver he is."

On the 31st lap, Hulme's race appeared to be over. He slowed down and lost 15 seconds immediately.

Hulme Wins Prix as Peterson Goes Flat

STORP, Sweden, June 17.—Denis Hulme of New Zealand won the 1973 Swedish Grand Prix today, finishing first in a 10-lap race.

Hulme covered the 102.9 miles in 1:56:48, for a rare average speed of 102.6 mph. It was his first grand prix victory since winning the South African event in 1972; he now has won 6 grand prix races.

"I noticed that Peterson had trouble with his front tire," said Hulme, who will be 37 tomorrow. "His car was vibrating all over the place but I managed to sneak past him. He told me, later he got a flat front tire with 10 laps to go."

Peterson, who often has come close to victory but never as close as today, said, "I still thought I could keep Denis back. But he has my admiration. To come back like that shows what a very fine driver he is."

On the 31st lap, Hulme's race appeared to be over. He slowed down and lost 15 seconds immediately.

Hulme, trailing the lead by 20 seconds at the mark, surged into the lead in the 31st lap and held it to the finish. He won the 10-lap race in 1:56:48, for a rare average speed of 102.6 mph.

Hulme, who often has come close to victory but never as close as today, said, "I still thought I could keep Denis back. But he has my admiration. To come back like that shows what a very fine driver he is."

On the 31st lap, Hulme's race appeared to be over. He slowed down and lost 15 seconds immediately.

Hulme Wins Prix as Peterson Goes Flat

STORP, Sweden, June 17.—Denis Hulme of New Zealand won the 1973 Swedish Grand Prix today, finishing first in a 10-lap race.

Hulme covered the 102.9 miles in 1:56:48, for a rare average speed of 102.6 mph. It was his first grand prix victory since winning the South African event in 1972; he now has won 6 grand prix races.

"I noticed that Peterson had trouble with his front tire," said Hulme, who will be 37 tomorrow. "His car was vibrating all over the place but I managed to sneak past him. He told me, later he got a flat front tire with 10 laps to go."

Peterson, who often has come close to victory but never as close as today, said, "I still thought I could keep Denis back. But he has my admiration. To come back like that shows what a very fine driver he is."

On the 31st lap, Hulme's race appeared to be over. He slowed down and lost 15 seconds immediately.

Hulme, trailing the lead by 20 seconds at the mark, surged into the lead in the 31st lap and held it to the finish. He won the 10-lap race in 1:56:48, for a rare average speed of 102.6 mph.

Hulme, who often has come close to victory but never as close as today, said, "I still thought I could keep Denis back. But he has my admiration. To come back like that shows what a very fine driver he is."

On the 31st lap, Hulme's race appeared to be over. He slowed down and lost 15 seconds immediately.

Hulme Wins Prix as Peterson Goes Flat

STORP, Sweden, June 17.—Denis Hulme of New Zealand won the 1973 Swedish Grand Prix today, finishing first in a 10-lap race.

Hulme covered the 102.9 miles in 1:56:48, for a rare average speed of 102.6 mph. It was his first grand prix victory since winning the South African event in 1972; he now has won 6 grand prix races.

"I noticed that Peterson had trouble with his front tire," said Hulme, who will be 37 tomorrow. "His car was vibrating all over the place but I managed to sneak past him. He told me, later he got a flat front tire with 10 laps to go."

Peterson, who often has come close to victory but never as close as today

